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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE BURNING OF CORK AS THE CLIMAX IN IRELAND

AS THE COURSE OF CIVILIZATION may depend in the coming years on the growth of friendship or hostility between the two great English-speaking peoples, America's interest in a settlement of the Irish question is second only to that of Britain herself, many of our editors insist, and our concern has a momentarily practical as well as a sentimental side. Peculiarly important, therefore, is the reaction of the American press to such an event as the burning of Cork, the latest appalling climax in the long-drawn-out Irish tragedy. Some blame the Sinn-Fein extremists, whose policy of ambuscading and murdering soldiers and police, they say, makes more or less inevitable the reprisals of the "Black and Tans"; some place the chief onus on the shoulders of the British Government; and a greater number of our newspapers evade the question of responsibility, but express the hope that the conflagration in Cork will shock both sides into a realization of the necessity of changing their methods. In a sermon preached while the ruins of his city's burned buildings were still smoldering, Bishop Cohalan, of Cork, denounced as worse than useless murder the killing from ambush of policemen and soldiers, and stated that persons guilty of such crimes would be excommunicated; and almost at the same moment Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, assured Parliament that if any of the Crown forces were found guilty of arson they would be tried by court martial.

Not a few editors compare the burning of Cork with the burning of Louvain. This crime, says the *Providence News*, "will shock the true instincts of the English people as it will the Christian spirit of mankind everywhere"; and the same paper predicts that unless there is a change in England's method with Ireland it will become an international question which "may strain, if not destroy, the natural fellowship between the two great English-speaking nations." "If London has forgotten how to govern, the British Empire is nearer a catastrophe than most people have believed," says the *New York World*, which declares that "outlawry has reached a stage in Ireland where it is as much a reproach to the British Government as to Sinn Fein." "All Americans will feel a thrill of pity for the destruction that has come to the beautiful city of Cork," remarks the *Providence Journal*, which adds: "Coming as it does at a moment when there seemed some fair prospect of a settlement, this latest orgy of disaster is fiendish in its attempt to throw the whole Irish question back into the bitterness and hatred of the past few months." "With the reported assassinations and counter-

reprisals on men, women, children, and property, we see England and Ireland back to the days and blood of Cromwell," remarks the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*; but it adds a warning to Ireland's friends in America that they will not help the situation by intemperate or misdirected zeal, or by "the denunciation of every advocate of a sane and calm course as an English toady." "There is no longer any sense denying England has a civil war on her hands which is daily becoming more troublesome to subdue," says the *Bridgeport Herald*, which adds:

"Sentiment plays a leading part in matters of this sort, and the sentiment in America is rapidly growing more strongly toward Ireland. To many in America the treatment of Ireland by England is but a reminder of England's treatment of America when we fought for our freedom. Whether right or wrong, the effect of the burning of Cork will be to intensify the feeling against England and to increase American sympathy for Ireland."

In an editorial discussing America's interest in a settlement of the Irish question the *Newark Evening News* avers that next to the British Empire

we are most affected by this problem. To quote:

"Our political life proves it. Its net effect is to create or keep alive a feeling of hostility to Britain. And as Ireland, by geographical proximity, must always be a major factor in British consideration, so the British Empire for similar reasons must always be a great question in American policy. We are not only too close together, as with Canada, to afford to quarrel, but we have too many things that we either have to work out in common or find ourselves being played one against the other by Japan, or a revived Germany or Russia.

"Canada's problems are more nearly our own than those of any other nation. We share the Asiatic immigration question with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Through Hawaii and the Philippines we share in the Asiatic issues with Great Britain at Hongkong, Singapore, and India. The Caribbean Sea is guarded by the United States at Panama, Porto Rico, and Cuba, and by Great Britain at Jamaica. Except for the purely European field it might be said that fate had so arranged it that wherever there was a British interest there was also an American.

"It stands to reason that the more these two interests can work in harmony the less likely it is that some other interest with different aspirations can get in. It is, therefore, good American interest to wish the Irish question satisfactorily settled, if for no other reason than a selfish one."

It will be recalled that during our recent Presidential campaign Senator Harding took cognizance of a "wide-spread sympathy here for the cause of Irish autonomy," but declared emphatically

that "it is not a question for official America." This opinion is apparently shared by most of our papers, altho the Socialist New York *Call* avers that the United States Government "should hand his passports to Sir Auckland Geddes immediately,



DEVIL'S BROTH.

—Kirby in the New York World.

with the message that the American people could no longer be placed in the position of condoning by his presence here the state of moral degradation which his Government represents." "The more we learn on both sides of this tremendous issue, the more we should determine not to translate Irish faction into our own United States," declares the Grand Rapids *Herald*, which criticizes England on the ground that "a great government can not afford to sanction guerrilla warfare in its behalf, no matter what the provocation." But after quoting the recent statement of Mrs. MacSwiney in Washington that "during the world-war we were at war with England and have been since 1916," this Grand Rapids paper adds:

"Such disclosures as these tend to justify an opinion that Britain has been decidedly modest in her repressive measures toward insurrection. Yet even this could not justify the burning of a city, nor any other resort to outrage and sabotage."

Uncle Sam should stay out of the Irish mix-up, declares the Cheyenne (Wyoming) *State Leader*, which briefly sketches the situation as follows:

"In Ireland there is an insurrection or there is not. There is a revolution or there is not. According to all accepted standards an existing Government has the right to stop either by force if necessary. The conditions which have resulted in Irish anarchy open up another question. The dominant political powers in great Britain are unable to give Ireland now what Ireland might have accepted ten years ago. The Government has slept upon its opportunity. The burning of Cork is inexcusable, whoever is to blame. The situation is no credit to Parliament or Ireland. The leaders in both countries are permitting criminals and radicals to rule the roost."

"All hope of a settlement of the Irish question has been deferred immeasurably by the sacking of Cork by British 'Black and Tans,'" thinks the Wichita *Eagle*, which goes on to say:

"The flame of their burning city will fire the hearts of the Irish to continued resistance, as did the flames of Louvain the hearts of Belgians. It is hard to say how the Irish rebellion should be dealt with by the British Government. The fight has

grown in bitterness for seven hundred years, and he would be a wise man indeed who could tell the British authorities what to do in the case. But any sane person can tell very readily that this is not the remedy."

The burning of Cork, says the New York *Irish World*, "is the culmination of a series of horrors." And *The Irish Press*, of Philadelphia, declares that "even had Ireland been, until the campaign of atrocity began, a province of the British Empire there could now be no compromise."

It is "incredible that a city like Cork can be laid waste without exciting comment throughout the world," says the Omaha *Bee*, which adds: "It does seem that the British Government, even tho its attention be distracted by other serious complications, should find some more effective means than have so far been employed to put down the disorder that has so disturbed Ireland."

"The disastrous outbreak at Cork should be a warning to the British Government of the vital importance of pressing the conciliatory part of the Premier's program," says the Springfield *Republican*. "English blundering will be held responsible, whatever excuses or apologies are offered for the deed in which the indefensible reprisals policy has culminated," declares the Erie *Dispatch*. "Great Britain ought to enforce her sovereignty in Ireland by civilized methods or get out and let the Irish alone," exclaims the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, which thinks that "the existing situation in Ireland can only be accurately described as anarchy." "Each side," it adds, "seems hell bent upon out-doing the excesses of the other in complete disregard of all law and all decency."

There is no excusing the assassination of men from ambush, says the Seattle *Times*, "but there is also no excusing barbarism which exposes non-combatants to the danger of the torch." And this Seattle paper continues:

"England stedfastly has refused to consider Ireland as other



THE BATTLE OF THE BOOMERANGS.

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

than a part of the British Empire rent by riot, and the Sinn-Feiners as other than private murderers and assassins. Yet if its police agents, organized presumably to preserve peace and maintain order, have visited upon an Irish city the final dreadful



NOW IN RUINS: PATRICK STREET, CORK'S MAIN THOROUGHFARE.

On the night of Saturday, December 12, incendiary fires destroyed \$15,000,000 worth of property in the heart of Cork. This conflagration followed almost immediately after a murderous attack on the Irish auxiliary police, the "Black and Tans." Saturday morning martial law had been proclaimed in the three southern counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork.)

penalty that a barbaric invader inflicts upon a martial foe who refuses to acknowledge defeat, there are no words too strong to express the detestation of civilization for their act."

"The failure of the British Government to take any effective steps to curb the long-continued lawlessness of the 'Black and Tans' makes the British Government as responsible for Cork as the German Government was for Louvain," avers the *St. Louis Star*. "The British Government has an ugly case to explain, and Lloyd George's 'double policy' meantime has brought peace no nearer," remarks the *Philadelphia Record*. "If Ireland is to be crushed down by the iron heel of British militarism, the army should be strong enough to do its work according to the regular military code, and not according to the code of Mexican banditti," declares the *Baltimore Sun*, in which we read further:

"Reprisals in such a case as this are a confession of impotency. The Irish insurrectionists may merit shooting or hanging, but some semblance of law and civilized method should be observed in the process of repression. It is no answer to say that the burning of Cork and the long series of preceding reprisals were unauthorized. They have been the work of British soldiers and officials. No effort apparently has been made to restrain them. None of them, so far as we have heard, has been punished."

"Humanity does not want to see another Louvain or another scene such as that witnessed in Cork, nor does it desire to see the unoffending and the innocent suffer with the guilty," exclaims the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. The responsibility for what happened in Cork "is upon English maladministration of the island," insists the *New Orleans Item*. The effect, predicts the *Dallas Times-Herald*, will be to "cause the fires of hate to burn fiercer in Sinn-Fein hearts," and "outside of England and Ireland it will convert many to the Irish cause." England's present course in Ireland "is certainly wrong, impolitic, indefensible," says the *New York Globe*, which adds that "the man who asks for freedom is always morally superior to the man who denies it."

Other papers, however, emphasize the responsibility of the Sinn-Fein movement for anarchistic conditions in Ireland. "The Sinn-Fein rebellion must appear to all but fanatical partisans as utterly superfluous and hopelessly unnecessary," declares the *Los Angeles Times*, which thinks that "nothing can

be gained by all this cruelty, ruthlessness, and bloodshed, this pitiful destruction and wanton infliction of suffering, that could not be gained more speedily by lawful and political methods." The soil was prepared for the recent crop of murder and arson, says the *New York Tribune*, "when the majority of the Irish people, repudiating John Redmond and his policy, fell under the control of an organization which made no secret of its purpose to start a 'war,' and that in the war's prosecution all and any means could be employed. When this typically German doctrine was sponsored it was certain that extremists of both sides would burn and assassinate."

Turning to the Canadian press, we read in the Windsor (Ont.) *Border Cities Star* that "Ireland must be saved from herself; the Sinn Fein is responsible, and alone responsible, for the present reign of fire and sword." "Before peace comes there will be more war and of the bitterest kind," predicts the *Montreal Gazette*; and the *Toronto Daily Mail and Empire* thinks that "the burning of Cork and the imposing of martial law in certain districts are events that surely mark the beginning of the end of the murder and arson campaign carried on by the Sinn-Feiners." The burning of Cork, it adds, "must have the tendency to drive the business men and property-owners in the south of Ireland to repudiate the murder gang." Assuming that the majority of the people in the south of Ireland are terrorized by the Sinn-Fein extremists into outward allegiance to their cause, the *Vancouver World* suggests that events in Cork "may impel the cowed masses to take their courage in both hands and unite with the forces of the crown to bring extremists to justice." And in another Vancouver paper, *The Province*, we read:

"It is part of the tragedy of Ireland that some event provocative of wrath has always occurred when there was promise of peace by negotiation. It is difficult to say whether the Cork tragedies will hinder or help the movement for an armistice and a peaceful settlement. We might expect it to increase the general exasperation, but, on the other hand, the slaughter of public officers and private citizens, the destruction of millions of pounds' worth of public and private property, are so utterly useless to serve any purpose as to convince all parties that the carnage ought to end with this demonstration."

THE NEW KINGDOM OF GREECE

A GREECE GREATER than any the world has known since the long-past days of its great glory, shortly before the birth of Christ, emerges from the war of 1914. The kingdom's recent increase, in territory and prestige, is somewhat contingent, however, upon the future attitude of ex-King Constantine, just returned to his country from exile. The national election, which repudiated Venizelos and favored the return of the ex-King, came as a great shock to most of the Allied friends of the kingdom, who look upon Constantine and his supporters as pro-German, and as he returns to power, protesting his desire to show himself a good friend to the Allies, the Allies, and especially England, raise a chorus of regret over the departure of the ex-Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. "There was once a great sculptor," says *The Outlook* (London), "whom the whim of a tyrant condemned to model a statue in snow." The comparison continues, with several side-lights on the recent history of the kingdom:

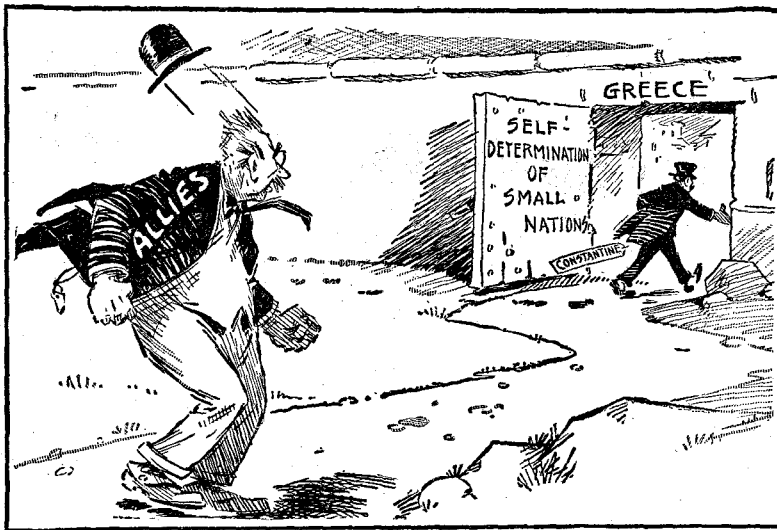
"Something of that tragic contrast between the skill of the artificer and the rottenness of the material is felt when we contemplate the life-work of Venizelos. Twice he has been rewarded with the foulest ingratitude for great services rendered. Eight years ago he raised Greece from the position of a petty and insecure Power to that of a considerable kingdom. As his guerdon he was first thwarted and then dismissed by his king; his policy was reversed, his adherents were persecuted and murdered, and even his own life was in danger. Toward the close of the war a turn of fortune placed him again in power; and his skilful diplomacy, taking the fullest advantage for his country of the confidence he personally inspired in the Allies, contrived to win for Greece, which had acted against us during the war, accessions of territory and influence which would have been a more than sufficient payment for great services and sacrifices. Greece, at the time Venizelos first took charge of its government, was almost on the point of dissolution; he has given it all the potentialities, and some of the actuality, of a Great Power. And now this great Minister has fallen as the result of a popular vote. History, rich as it is in instances of national ingratitude, hardly affords so flagrant an example."

The history of Greece, however, presents several such examples, as most high-school students know. Miltiades, the famous victor at Marathon, was banished shortly after his great achievement. Themistocles, who saved his country at Salamis by "wooden walls," as he called the great fleet which he forced his reluctant countrymen to build, was not only banished, but declared a traitor. They were perhaps the two most notable leaders of Greece's ancient period of glory and power, and their fate naturally suggests comparison with that of Venizelos, recently repudiated after an attempt at assassination which was almost successful. It may be mentioned, however, that most historians agree there was excellent reason for Greek resentment in the case of both of her two great ancient leaders who fell upon evil times. It was said of them, as it has been said of Venizelos, that they were great men, but ambitious and unscrupulous.

According to the terms of the Near-Eastern settlement which forms the basis of the accompanying map, but which has not

been ratified and may never be, the postwar Greece includes a considerable amount of Thracian territory gained at the expense of Bulgaria and Turkey, a large collection of islands formerly Turkish property, practical sovereignty over a considerable district of Asia Minor, and a claim to a section of the Epirus. This claim seems in a fair way to be allowed, through arrangement with the Italian Government and Albania. The present population of the kingdom, allowing for all increases, is, according to the editor of the New York *Atlantis*, a Greek daily, approximately 7,000,000. Both population and area had been greatly increased just before the launching of the Great War of 1914. The area in 1910, as presented in figures collected by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works, was 25,014 square miles, the population 2,765,000. In 1913, with the new territories gained by the Balkan wars, the country had a territorial extent of

41,933 square miles and a population of 4,821,300. With regard to racial distribution, says a recent handbook entitled "Greece, with the Cyclades and Northern Sporades," issued by the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office, there were only 250,000 Greeks in the 1,140,000 population taken over in Macedonia. The other new territories, however, show a substantial preponderance of Greek nationals. "In the case of the Greeks, even more than that of any other Balkan nation, it is im-



LEFT THE GATE OPEN.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

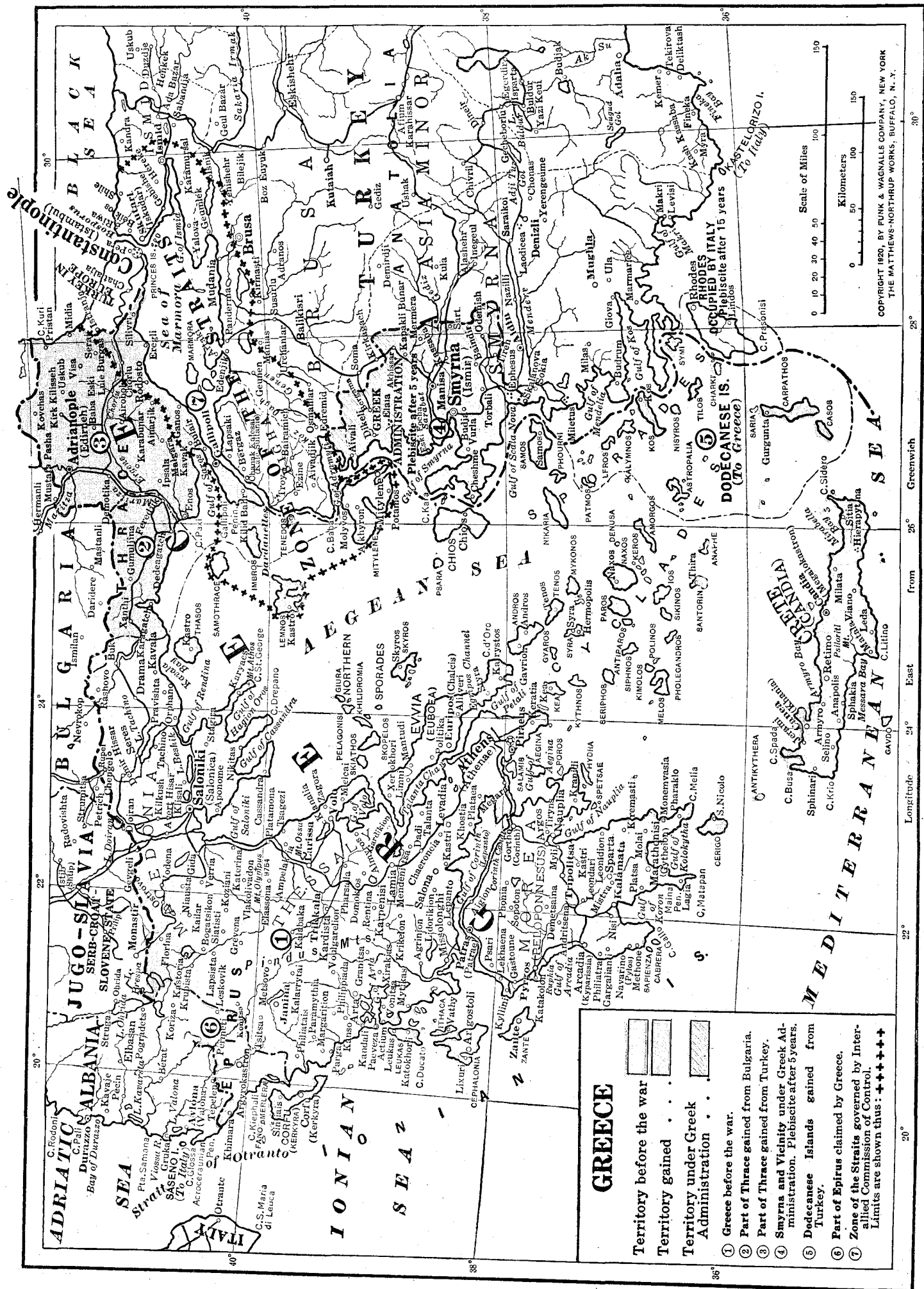
possible to understand modern claims and inspirations except in relation to ancient and medieval history," says this British handbook, and thus invokes the nation's splendid past:

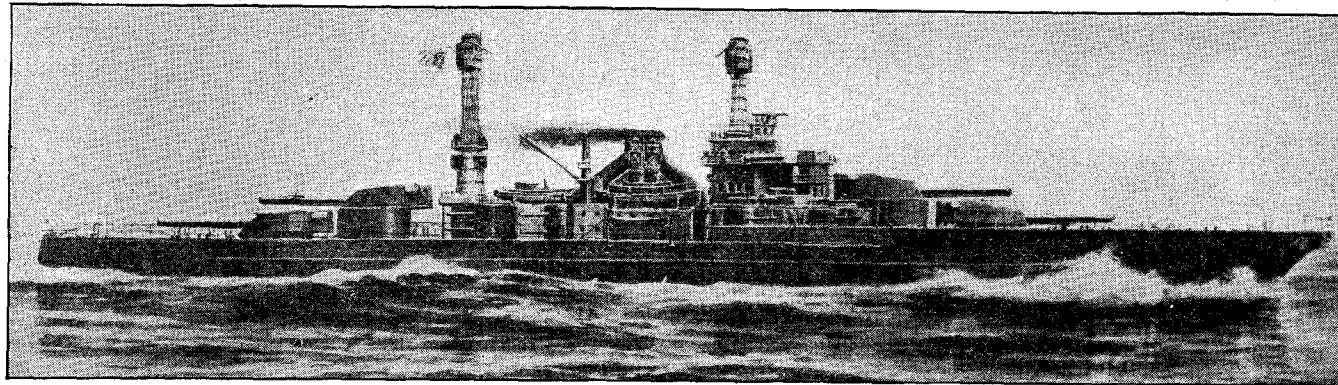
"There is no doubt that the traditions of ancient and medieval glory have been the chief inspiration not only of the Greeks themselves, but also of the foreign Philhellenes who have been willing in more than one crisis to give their lives for Greece. Such devotion must be regarded as an acknowledgment of the incalculable debt of the civilized world to the art and literature, the thought and politics of ancient Greece.

"During the period of their highest and most characteristic development, from the sixth to the fourth century, B.C., the Greek people occupied not only the present kingdoms of Greece and the Aegean Islands, but also the whole western coast of Asia Minor; their colonies were placed on all the most important sites in Sicily and South Italy, the south of France, in the Khalkidike, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and the Black Sea; while in Cyprus and the north of Africa they held their own against Phœnician rivals. . . .

"The conquests of Alexander the Great made Greek language and ideas the common heritage of the civilized world. But under his successors, and also under the Roman Empire, the political independence of Greece disappeared, to be replaced by a general respect for Greece, and above all for Athens, as the origin and center of intellectual activity and progress. The Byzantine Empire, of which Greece naturally formed a part, showed a curious blend of Oriental, Greek, and Roman influences. Byzantium itself was a colony of the Greek city of Megara; its change of name to Constantinople has never been more than partially accepted.

"The claim sometimes made for the present Greek kingdom to be the successor of the Byzantine Empire depends almost entirely on language and sentiment; but its existence as a factor in modern politics is shown by the fact that the now exiled King claims the title of Constantine XII.; and an element in his popularity was the traditional prophecy that as a Constantine had lost Constantinople for the Greeks, another Constantine should win it back."





TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL DREADNOUGHT AFLOAT.

Official design of the *North Carolina* class of battle-ships, six of which are to be built by the United States, each having the unprecedented armament of twelve 16-inch guns, the heaviest of any war-vessel in the world. This ship will have a tonnage of 43,000, will be 684 feet long, 196 feet broad, and 33 feet draft. It will be electrically driven, oil-burning, with a speed of 23 knots, and will have a complement of 1,400 men.

DISARMAMENT POSTPONED

THE TIME "IS NOT RIPE" for the disarmament of the world, thinks Senator La Fontaine, Belgian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. The fact that the Senator is the president of the Belgian Peace Society and a Nobel Peace Prize winner makes his statement all the more remarkable. Britain and France, we are told by the Geneva correspondent of the *New York Times*, "in view of the unsettled state of world politics, to say nothing of the fact that the United States, Germany, and Russia are still outside the League," will make haste slowly in the matter of disarmament. France not only wishes to be sure that Germany is thoroughly disarmed and kept in that state before she will act, but is also curious as to the armament policy of other nations. All nations agree, says the correspondent of *The Times*, that "the cooperation of the United States is essential if disarmament is to become real and general," and that "League leaders insist that whether America joins or not she will always be interested in disarmament and can afford to take part in proposed discussions of the subject." Following close upon this dispatch, however, came the President's declination of the League's invitation to send delegates to take part in disarmament discussions "in a consultative capacity," altho disarmament, in the words of the President, "is so necessary for the economic rehabilitation, peace, and stability of the world."

A day or so later, General Bliss, a member of the American Peace Commission, suggested that the United States "take the lead in a definite peace proposal and demand for a reasonable limitation of armament," since the League, which had been deliberating upon the question for more than three weeks, concluded that "disarmament of the world must be a slow and gradual process." The League, however, according to the *New York Tribune's* Geneva correspondent, approves the proposal of the Commission having charge of disarmament matters "that all nations within the League agree not to spend more in the years 1922 and 1923 in preparation for war than they will spend in 1921." This resolution was made in the form of a recommendation from the Committee to the Council.

The next development, which scored a point for the League, in the opinion of Democratic papers, was the announcement of the Secretary of the Navy that "if the United States is not to enter into any agreement with the other Powers of the earth which are now bound together in the League of Nations," he "would feel compelled to approve . . . another three-year building program." Viscount Ishii, Japan's delegate to Geneva, thereupon announced that Japan can not reduce her armaments "as long as the United States is increasing hers." A sort of deadlock on the disarmament question then descended upon League deliberations. The *Chicago Evening Post*, however,

reminds Japan that she "has nothing to fear from American armament, unless she challenges it by a direct attack upon American rights." Continues *The Post*:

"The situation might be stated in other terms. It might be said that the United States can not modify her present armament policy as long as Japan maintains a menacing attitude toward the open door in the Orient and hints at a possible *casus belli* in our treatment of the immigration problem."

"But it is idle for the world to talk of disarmament so long as the United States sets a pace like this in naval construction," declares the *Newark Evening News*, and the *New York Globe* admits that "Japan must prepare to defend herself if we seem to be preparing to attack." "The German Navy is destroyed, therefore the great American Navy can only exist as against one of two Powers—Great Britain or Japan," adds the *Newark paper*. And we read on:

"We have no great fundamental difference in principle at issue with either of these Powers. There is no question between us which can not be settled by discussion and which can only be met by force. Commercially, if these nations are our rivals they are also among our best customers."

"Viscount Ishii is fair. We are more of a menace to Japan than Japan can be to us. If they are in danger, the Japanese must meet it as adequately as they can. Japan can not stop increasing her navy until we do. As with ourselves, the sea is her first line of defense."

"Secretary Daniels advertised what our situation was when he divided the fleet, placing one-half on the Atlantic and the other half on the Pacific. That was rotten strategy in a military sense, but a little more conspicuous advertisement of the fruits of our drift than placing them both together at Panama, which amounts to the same thing. His new navy estimates are further advertisement."

"Viscount Ishii speaks with reason. He not only spoke to the Assembly, he spoke to America. If we insist upon going the way we are headed, the blame for what happens will be largely our own. We are sowing the fruit that our children must reap."

In other words, asserts the *Baltimore Sun*, "we must choose between a peace policy and a war policy. To cry 'Peace, Peace,' and at the same time to propose another period of mighty naval construction must arouse suspicion and tend to postpone indefinitely the beginning of any real international cooperation on the subject of disarmament." "The way to disarm is to disarm," crisply notes the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*. General Bliss, in making his proposals, admits that "they do not guarantee against war"; that he knows of nothing that will. But, he adds, "they will have a tendency to deter any nation from undertaking international war." Continues the General in his speech before the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* forum:

"We are saying to the world, 'We do not wish to join in any formal association with you because we fear it will not make for our peace, but war.' They are saying to us, 'We want you because without you there can be no continued peace.' Why

should not the United States say to the nations: 'We will take you at your word and will test it to decide its worth. Will you, the nations that accept the preamble to the military peace terms with Germany, sign this further document with us?'

"We will agree with you that each nation that so desires shall keep and build whatever frontier and coast fortifications it wishes. Fortifications can not stride across the earth, devastating fields and destroying cities.

"We will agree with you that each nation may maintain its navy. No navy without an army can conquer and hold foreign territory.

"We will agree with you on a date when we shall simultaneously abolish any military system which is solely necessary for international war.

"We will agree with you on a date, as remote as the existing conditions make absolutely necessary, when we shall begin the gradual reduction of our armed forces until they are at the limit necessary for the maintenance of internal order.

"We will agree with you on the proper amounts of material to be kept on hand for the reduced forces. And we will further agree with you to cease the manufacture of material until the amounts now on hand are reduced to what we agree upon as necessary for the reduced forces."

"If all armaments could be abolished to-morrow there would still be an annual interest bill of at least \$9,000,000,000 to be paid by the belligerent nations on the debts incurred in the last war alone. If these armaments are to be maintained you must note that the military and naval expenditures of the Great Powers for the year 1913 amounted in round numbers to \$2,300,000,000. The economic loss due to withdrawal from productive industry could then have been assessed at \$1,000,000,000. That meant a total annual loss due to the mere maintenance of military establishments of \$3,300,000,000.

"To maintain these same establishments now will cost approximately double that sum, or near \$7,000,000,000. Nor does this take into account the accumulation of military material of expensive types in far greater quantities than have been deemed necessary heretofore. So we have staring us in the face a total annual bill of about \$16,000,000,000, and this only for a very small number of nations, for many others are staggering under lesser similar burdens which are all that they can bear."

"The maintenance of huge military establishments is a crushing burden," asserts the *Syracuse Herald*, and "the outlay for our Army and Navy is one of the main excuses for a program of taxation which will call for \$4,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1921-22." And "out of every dollar of the Federal Government's money 93 cents is spent on wars past or to come," we are

out the *Chicago Evening Post*, and the *New York Evening Post* assures us that "disappointments in the Treaty, resentments among the defeated nations, fears among the victors—all would melt into the background before a concrete gesture against in-



STILL FOOLING WITH IT.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

creasing armaments." Granting all this to be true, what is to be done? We read in the *New York Globe*:

"If a disarmament program is to mean anything it must be worked out and accepted in advance by a committee representing all the members of the League. This method might lead to the cessation of competitive arming within the League. But there is another danger to be considered. The League must at all times be at least as strong as any possible combination of nations outside the League. Just now it must calculate cold-bloodedly upon being able to resist a combination of the United States, Germany, and Russia. Such a combination is absurdly improbable, but the League must take it into account as an engineer takes into account a strain several times as great as is ever likely to fall upon his bridge or building."

Acting upon a rumor that Great Britain and Japan were to seek an agreement with the United States limiting their respective naval-building programs, Senator Borah, a vigorous opponent of the League of Nations, offered a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to seek an agreement with those Powers for a "five-year naval-building truce, with construction programs cut in half during that period." Secretary Daniels opposes such a procedure on the ground that "it would make for suspicion among other nations," but the *New York Times* declares that "Senator Borah's resolution deserves the most serious consideration." The *New York Evening Post*, recalling that the League was considering disarmament at the time the Senator offered his resolution, believes these circumstances only "enhance the impressiveness of the suggestion," because it shows that "men who are poles apart upon the question of a general reorganization of international relations are at one in their views as to the menace of huge and growing armaments."

But the *Washington Herald* reminds us that—

"Economically desirable and inevitable as disarmament is, it will not prevent wars. War-prevention can come only as do other reforms, through drawing nations together in constantly better mutual understanding; through the settlement of differences by agreement, arbitration, and court action; through building up a repugnance to war with the spirit of international righteousness."



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THE NEXT GENERATION—"How about schools?"

—Jones in the *New York Evening Post*.

reminded by the *Springfield Republican*; "civilization is still being bled white by military and naval expenditures." "Relief from this cost, even for a limited period, say until the debts of the war are paid in part, would ease the burden greatly," points

WHY FOUR BILLIONS FOR FOUR YEARS?

WE ARE BEING "TAXED TO DEATH," exclaims a New York newspaper, which adds up city taxes and county taxes and State taxes and Federal taxes, and finds that every family in the city is paying out directly or indirectly \$621 a year. Federal taxation alone is costing every family in the country \$220. Big taxpayers and little taxpayers suffer alike. In the metropolis thousands of people whose income-tax instalments—in some cases running up into six figures—were due on the 15th were pleading vainly up to the last moment for some mitigation or postponement. In a great many cases, says one newspaper writer, Congress will have to collect its taxes through the medium of the bankruptcy courts. Before the war the Federal Government wanted about a billion a year. Now it is four billions, and Secretary of the Treasury Houston tells us "it is imperative that the revenue from taxation be maintained after this fiscal year on a level of not less than \$4,000,000,000 a year to the end at least of the fiscal year 1923." "The taxpayers, with the country in a state of peace, do not understand why it is necessary to spend four times more annually than six years ago," says the *New York Tribune* (Rep.). Their protests are voiced by dailies of both parties, as well as by the financial and business press. The country, declares the *New York World* (Dem.), "can not stagger along indefinitely under such a burden"—

"It is being taxed to death and it will continue to be taxed to death until Government itself begins to retrench. There is no permanent gain in substituting one form of taxation for another. There is no gain at all except as Government is subjected to the stern economies that necessity has imposed upon individuals."

The only thing to do, agrees the *Boston Herald* (Ind. Rep.), "is to cut down public expenses." It continues:

"We would like to see all the coinage of the country manufactured in one mint, as it could be done at a greatly reduced cost over the scattered mints and assay offices now thronged with place-holders. We would like to see an automatic system take the place of the employees now manning our lighthouses. We would like to see military expenditures kept as low as possible, through cooperative action among the nations. We should like to see the whole public service shaken down to simplicity and economy."

Another Boston daily, *The News Bureau* (Fin.), as it comments on Mr. Houston's estimates, admits that it will not be the

simplest thing in the world for Congress to trim them down. Congress did manage to cut down the estimates of over \$4,000,000,000 for the current year to an appropriated total of \$3,213,000,000. The Treasury forecast for the year 1921-22 is \$4,068,000,000, exclusive of postal service. Can Congress "again cut off about a billion and a half"? wonders *The News Bureau*. For one thing, "the great bulk of government expense is fixt 'overhead' obligation." (Besides, the Government will eventually have to make payment of "over \$400,000,000 to the railroads as guaranty of earnings for the first half-year after return to private ownership.") Then, there are also "strong political prospects of some further wage advances sought by needy Federal employees, particularly in the post-office." Besides, "there is the question of naval expansion. The President-elect has just declared that we should have the largest navy."

But Congress can do something about it, the *New York Tribune* contends:

"There is no reason why Congress should help along this game of magnifying the obstacles to retrenchment and peace readjustment. The Republican party promised a reduction of Federal expenditure and taxation. This Congress was able to cut \$939,000,000 out of the appropriation bills of the preceding Congress, which failed of passage on March 4, 1919. It cut last year's estimates \$1,474,000,000. It can go on cutting this year's estimates, which include \$1,358,000,000 for the Army and Navy, altho the current appropriations for the two services are only \$825,000,000. The cost of the civil establishment can also be greatly reduced."

"If the Government is put promptly on a peace basis, taxes may be lessened in amount as well as changed in form. The floating debt is a burden. But it can be disposed of gradually."



"LET US BLEED HIM SOME MORE."

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

AXES

There is no imperative obligation to liquidate the Victory Loan in 1923. The public would probably rather have it refunded and a part of the outstanding certificates of indebtedness turned into long-time loans than to see the evil effects of high expenditure and of ill-adjusted, hampering taxation continued for the next three years."

Here *The Tribune* touches on a point upon which a number of newspapers make the subject of leading editorials. Secretary Houston's estimate of a \$4,000,000,000 revenue for the next four years is based upon the continuance of a pay-as-you-go plan of financing the war, remarks the *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.). It is proposed that "the \$7,500,000,000 in Victory bonds, Victory notes, and War-Saving Stamps falling due in the course of the next two years and a half shall be paid out of the



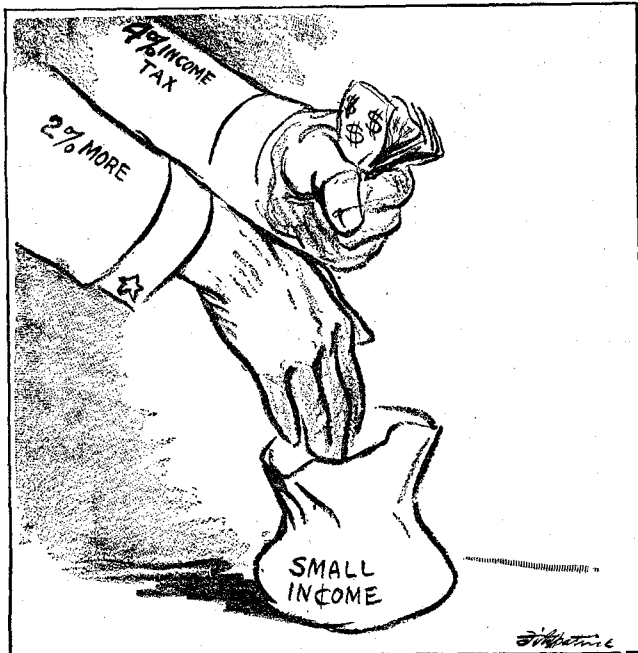
DOESN'T HE KNOW THERE'S A FUEL SHORTAGE?

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

CARTOONISTS'

proceeds of current taxation." *The Evening Mail* and the *Chicago Daily News* (Ind.) both give emphatic preference to Senator Watson's plan which contemplates the refunding of early maturing war-bonds, the conversion of the floating debt into long-term bonds, and the extension of the redemption period to from forty to sixty years. By this plan, says the New York daily, "the future generation or two will be required to assume their share of the cost of the war, and it will be a comparatively light share when the current sacrifices of the present generation are taken into account." Republicans generally, writes the *Chicago Tribune's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent, are committed to this refunding policy.

In one direction there is hope for saving, *The Annalist* is



SOME ONE IS GOING TO BE LEFT HOLDING THE BAG.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
OUT FOR

confident. It believes that the budget system will soon be in force. The bill which President Wilson vetoed has been amended to meet his objections, and, according to the financial weekly's Washington correspondent, leaders in Congress expect its enactment during the present session, so that it can become effective in the fiscal year 1920-21. And, "in the opinion of Representative James W. Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Government, under an effective budget system, can save from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually."

But if the money Mr. Houston thinks necessary must be raised, then, say our editors, Mr. Houston's tax-reform suggestions should be considered. The Secretary's denunciation of the excess-profits tax meets with general approval. He condemns it as not actually attaining the theoretical end at which it aims, as discriminating against conservatively financed corporations, as being complex in application and difficult of administration, and, above all, it is "rapidly losing its productivity." To take the place of the revenue from the excess-profits tax, Mr. Houston suggests a number of substitute taxes expected to yield about \$2,000,000,000, some of which the New York Times lists as follows:

	Expected Yield
20 per cent. on corporation profits, distributed or undistributed in a higher surtax rate.....	\$690,000,000
Additional 6 per cent. on corporation incomes.....	465,000,000
Readjustment of surtax rates on incomes.....	230,000,000
Abolishment of \$2,000 exemption on corporation income.....	58,000,000
Increase from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. in tax on incomes of \$5,000 or less, and from 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. on incomes of \$5,000 to \$10,000.....	150,000,000
Doubling and quadrupling stamp taxes.....	134,000,000



THE PARADE OF HORRORS.

—Chapin in the St. Louis Star.

TAXES.

	Expected Yield
2 cents a gallon on gasoline.....	\$90,000,000
Federal license tax of 50 cents a horse-power on motor-cars..	100,000,000
Additional sales tax on automobiles, motor-cycles, and accessories.....	100,000,000

In general, Mr. Houston's positive suggestions are greeted with the remark that the Republicans are not likely to accept the ideas of an outgoing Democratic Secretary of the Treasury.

To many editors there is a germ of a good idea in Mr. Houston's plan for taxing spent income more heavily than invested income. The general objection found to it is that it will increase the present extreme complexity of our income tax. The Houston proposal to increase the tax on small incomes meets with a varied reception, but is not taken very seriously in Washington, according to the correspondents. More important, it would seem, is the Secretary's suggestion of a new tax on corporations. Mr. Arthur Sears Henning, who represents the *Chicago Tribune* in Washington, says that in the councils of the dominant party the two chief substitutes for the excess-profits tax now being considered are a sales tax and a tax on undistributed profits of corporations. Since the Republicans must meet the issue, Mr. Henning's summary of their views is worth quoting:

"Secretary of the Treasury Houston, who agrees with most Republicans that the excess-profits tax should be repealed, favors a tax on undistributed profits of corporations, believing that inasmuch as individuals are subject to surtaxes in addition to a normal tax, corporations likewise should bear some burden in addition to their 10 per cent. normal tax.

"Secretary Houston is not lacking in Republican support in this proposal. Other Republicans are strongly opposed to such a tax, believing it to be a tax upon capital invested in business which should be avoided if industrial progress is not to be handicapped.

"The Republicans who favor the repeal of the excess-profits tax, but oppose the tax on undistributed profits of corporations, incline toward a sales tax. Representative Mott, of New York, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a bill in the House for a 1 per cent. general sales tax on all turnovers, which would produce about \$1,500,000,000 annually.

"There are many Republicans, however, who fear that a tax on all turnovers would lead to the pyramiding of the tax and an undue increase in the cost of living. Representative Longworth, who favors the tax on undistributed profits of corporations, holds this view. Representative Copley also believes a tax on all turnovers is impracticable, but, instead of approving a tax on undistributed profits of corporations, thinks a tax on final retail sales would be satisfactory. One estimate is that the latter would produce \$800,000,000 annually."

TO HALT THE EUROPEAN INVASION

THE MOST DRASTIC IMMIGRATION LAW ever proposed, in the opinion of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, would put an absolute stop to all immigration for a year, except in the cases of parents, children, brothers, and sisters of foreign-born citizens now residing in this country. "We have had an immigration question for a generation, but the gates have remained open," notes the *Boston Globe*. Now, however, the New York *World* reminds us that times and conditions have changed: "For years we held tenaciously to the refuge-for-the-oppressed idea," remarks *The World*, "but immigration is no longer sentimental; it is economic." Furthermore, thinks the *Washington Post*, "the promptness with which the House of Representatives took up the Johnson Bill to prohibit immigra-

possible only for the best classes to come in, and distribute the newcomers throughout the States according to the States' needs and the desires of the immigrants. Senator Colt, present chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, already has indicated that hearings on the subject of immigration will be held, which leads the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* to conclude that "the Senate will not be stampeded into any radical change of the country's immigration policy."

The Johnson bill, it is generally agreed, is an emergency measure introduced for the purpose of giving Congress a breathing spell while it solves the immigration problem. "The welfare of the United States demands that the door should be closed to immigrants for a time," says Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, who

introduced the bill. "Our country is now in need of 2,000,000 homes to shelter those already here, and there are 1,000,000 workers out of employment." Furthermore, continues this Congressman:

"The fact is that the new immigration is not of the kind or quality to meet the real needs of the country. We are being made a dumping-ground. We are receiving the dependents, the human wreckage of the war; not the strength and virility that once came to hew our forests and till our soil. And worst of all, they are coming in such numbers at a time when we are unable adequately to take care of them."

In addition to this, points out the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service,



From the painting by Cleca.

IMMIGRATION, OLD STYLE: WHEN THE GOTHs DECIDED TO MOVE TO ITALY.

tion for a year shows a most commendable appreciation of the importance of this question." Just what the Senate will do in the matter, however, most editors consider problematical. While the *Manchester Union* declares that "there is no more critical problem before us than of how to meet the threat of an inundation from Europe," and the St. Louis *Star* assures us that "there will be deplorable results if emergency legislation on immigration is passed over to the next Congress," the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* tells us that "Senate leaders have taken the attitude that no hasty action should be taken by that body in dealing with issues of such importance as those of immigration," and other editors recall that this is the traditional attitude of Congress.

Already there are indications that Congress has some ideas of its own on the subject, along with remedies for what is generally agreed to be an acute situation, in view of the army of unemployed. Senator Dillingham, for several years chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has prepared a bill which, says the New York *Tribune*, aims to "fix a definite limit to future immigration without discrimination between countries of origin, and prevent the admission in any one year of so great a number of immigrants of any nationality that their proper assimilation into the population of the country would be impossible." Senator Dillingham's idea, in brief, is to limit immigrants to 5 per cent. of the number of persons of such nationality already residing in this country.

Another member experienced in immigration, Senator Sterling, would create a commission to regulate immigration, make it

the danger that epidemic diseases may enter from Europe is very great, especially typhus, plague, and cholera. And the *Manchester Union* goes on to explain why the attitude of the Senate should be the same as that of the House on the subject of immigration:

"Such a suspension of immigration is imperative for two reasons: The country is now passing through that inevitable period of commercial and industrial adjustment which follows every big war. Unemployment is wide-spread, and on the increase. Obviously our first concern is to provide employment at a living wage to the wage-earners, both men and women, who are already here. To permit the present flood of immigration to continue can only mean further saturation of the labor market, with disastrous results to wage-standards and living standards. The second, and equally important, reason for putting up the bars against the millions who seek to escape from the almost unendurable burden which the Great War has put upon the shoulders of Europe is that grave peril and menace to the safety and integrity of American institutions is involved through the admission into our citizenship of a great mass of people, entirely unfamiliar with our system of government, uninformed and unresponsive to our ideals, and peculiarly susceptible to the blandishments of the professional agitator of Bolshevik tendencies.

"The country owes a very great and unescapable duty to its working people in this matter. Labor, like capital, is subject to the law of supply and demand. An oversupply of labor means a demoralized labor market, just as an oversupply of money demoralizes the money market. No sane man desires any return of prosperity in which the working classes as a whole do not share. There may be selfish interests who would like to encourage immigration in order to break the labor market. They

are on an exact parity with that class of capitalists who find in a demoralized money market their best chance of fattening their own purses. Neither of these classes contributes either to the prosperity or contentment of the country. Their improper and wholly selfish purposes should be rebuked and their counsels disregarded."

Another argument for the bill, points out the *Rochester Times-Union*, is that it "would shelve for a time the controversy with Japan" over the California anti-Japanese land law. For, adds the *Washington Post*, "immigration is a domestic question with which no other nation has any concern so long as all are treated alike." "When it comes to Asiatics, however, the line is drawn absolutely," the *Newark Evening News* reminds us. "There are race prejudices," continues this paper, "but they are not the controlling motives in the proposal to restrict immigration." We read on:

"The broad basis for the demand for an anti-immigration bill is, from the standpoint of labor, exactly the same as the demand of some industrialists for a prohibitive tariff. They do not want competition. They know the deprect conditions of Europe in comparison with the existing condition of the United States, and do not want to average up—for a very human motive. What they foresee is that the people from the worst-affected areas will come flooding over here until our wages go down to about the level that European wages in the meantime have risen to, and our standards will suffer thereby. Already we have none too much employment."

But "the greatest need in the immigration question at the moment is facts," declares the *New York Evening Post*, which charges that in its consideration of the Johnson Bill the House had no time for facts. The *Chicago Daily News* likewise contends that "there is no occasion for hasty, ill-considered action" on the immigration question. Our skilled workers will be injured by a lack of laborers "to wheel a barrow and carry a hod," fears the *New York Tribune*, which goes on:

"The country as a whole as much needs common labor as the farms. The American has little liking for mere brawn work. The common laborer is not commonly his competitor. A reason why the wages of skilled labor are high in this country is that tasks which demand only muscle have heretofore been largely done by the newly arrived immigrant."

"For nearly six years, in fact if not by law, we have had a suspension of immigration. The consequences have been an enormous shortage of unskilled labor and of workers in domestic service, and likewise of agricultural laborers. A continuance of the suspension naturally means an increased cost of many essential improvements and a higher cost in the production of food-supplies."

"That American unskilled labor will be protected by the suspension is, of course, not open to question. But in the main native-born Americans are not unskilled workers. Whether the skilled and machine workers of the country will be helped is open to grave question. A carpenter or a mason does not get work unless there is some one to wheel a barrow or to carry a hod."

"As to Americanization, no effective policy has ever been followed. The Johnson bill adds nothing in this respect. It leaves everything to time and the individual contacts of the foreign-born."

The panacea for our immigration ills which receives perhaps the greatest amount of indorsement from the press of the country is the one proposed by Commissioner of Immigration Cami-

netti, who is now studying conditions in European immigration centers. In the words of another *Newark Evening News* editorial:

"The Commissioner proposes to establish immigration outposts at the European ports of departure. He advocates using our consular offices as bureaus of information and inspection, where he would have aspiring entrants to this country fully informed of the conditions of entry so that they might not spend their all trying to get in if they are ineligible, and also would have each emigrant examined on his native heath, with the help of health and police records."

"This plan is entirely feasible," declares the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and the *New York Times* fully agrees. Once in this country, thinks the *Buffalo News*, the immigrant should be aided and guided by "a country-wide industrial and agricultural labor intelligence service"; "we do not want any



NEW STYLE: DESCENDANTS OF THE OLD EUROPEAN TRIBES INVADING AMERICA.

more congested centers like New York and Chicago," asserts the *Grand Rapids News*, and *Harvey's Weekly* (New York) sums up our national duty in the matter as follows:

"A requirement of reason, justice, and practical efficiency is that to the utmost possible degree the process of examination and selection, resulting in either acceptance or rejection of would-be immigrants, shall be performed in Europe, at the ports of embarkation or elsewhere, and not be deferred until our own ports of entry are reached. Such work can be done far more efficiently and economically over there than here. The doing of it there will save unfit candidates the cost, the time, the toil, and the grievous distress of coming all the way hither only to be shipped back again. It will also protect this country in a large measure from the entry of pestilence. We assume that no friendly Government would object to the making of such scrutiny at its ports, since to do so would be to raise a very unpleasant suspicion of a desire to ship undesirable persons to our shores."

"Let us add another point. That is, insistence upon the prompt and appropriate distribution of all who come hither, so as to avoid the evils of congestion and to promote the economic welfare both of our own country and of the immigrants themselves. Nine-tenths of the evils of immigration in this country have arisen from the massing together of the immigrants in great colonies, mostly in cities and industrial centers. A notable object-lesson is presented in California, where the 'Japanese question' arises directly and solely from the massing together of some scores of thousand of Japanese. If there were no more Japanese in California than there are in New York, there would be no more objection to them there than here; and if all the Japanese who are massed in California were evenly distributed among all the States, there would be no objection to them anywhere. A rule of distribution should be enforced upon all immigrants, for their own sake as well as for ours."

DR. WELLS DISSECTS RUSSIA

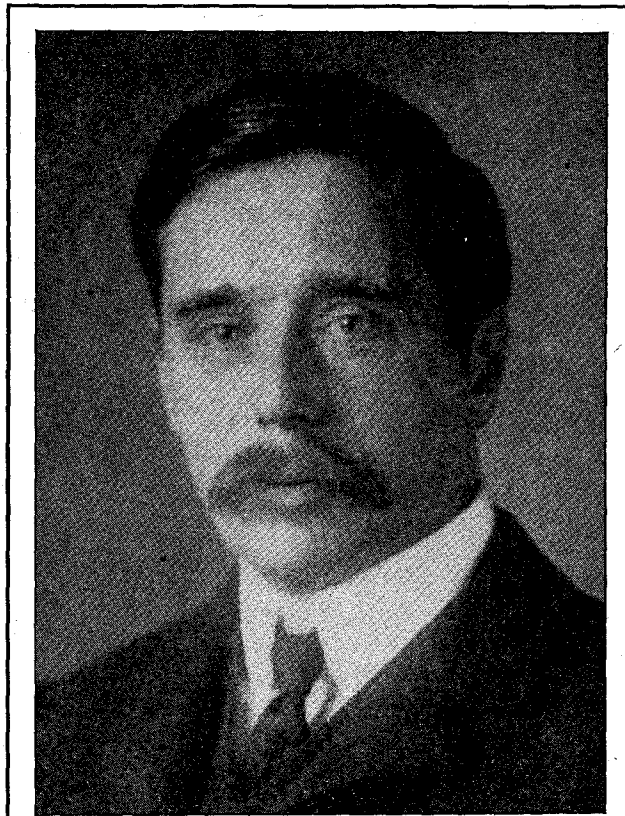
H. G. WELLS'S "MAIN CONVICTIONS" about the Russian situation, as published in the New York *Times* and other newspapers, constitutes, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, "the most detailed account that has come out of Russia." Perhaps his most arresting statement is that "the Bolsheviks, albeit numbering less than 5 per cent. of the population, have been able to seize and retain power in Russia because they were and are the only body of people with a common faith and a common spirit." However, Henry Arthur Jones, another writer, reminds us that Mr. Wells merely "took what might be called with elastic accuracy a week-end trip to Russia," and therefore, says John Spargo, Socialist, "in such a short period it would be impossible for any one, even for the brilliant English writer, to see Russia." The only thing he could hope to do, adds Mr. Spargo, would be to make "a very superficial survey of conditions in Petrograd and Moscow." Newspaper editors agree that "Wells has brought nothing new from Russia," in the words of the *Utica Press*. He is even charged with having "penned a great deal of piffle," by the *Seattle Times*. The *Chicago Daily News* characterizes his articles on Russia as "vivid but rather inconsistent," and the *New York Times* says editorially that "Wells is one of those people who would disappoint if they were not so uniformly disappointing." Continues this paper:

"When he does anything he generally makes you wish he was doing something else. If he writes a history of the world, you perceive that his eye for the startling and the picturesque is that of a born journalist. If he writes as a journalist, one recognizes with equal clarity that his method is that of fiction. If he writes novels, the conviction is borne home that the man is essentially a publicist. And when, at rare intervals, he delivers himself as a publicist, the conclusion is inescapable that his opinions are superlatively private."

There is little fault to be found with his report of actual conditions in Russia, however. As *The Times* says in another editorial on Mr. Wells's articles:

"Petrograd is a city of 700,000 people, against the nearly 2,000,000 of before the war, or more than 3,000,000 at the beginning of the revolution; a city whose wooden houses have all been pulled down for firewood, whose streets are full of holes, whose shops are closed. People do not go about in the streets because there is nowhere to go. Food is scarce, unpalatable, and not nourishing; it is rationed inadequately by the Government, and these rations must be supplemented by whatever can be purchased from illicit food-traders, with rubles some 4,000 of which are worth a dollar. A suit of clothes which wears out, a dish that is broken, can not be replaced. Nothing is plentiful except tea, cigarettes, and matches. The death-rate has quadrupled and the birth-rate has been cut in two. There are no medicines and medical appliances. City life in Russia is a reversion to the primitive for which people of our day were never prepared."

"This civilization which has broken down, and which apparently can never rise again in its old form, is in essentials the civilization which Europe and the Americas know."



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H. G. WELLS.

Who reports that "our dominant impression of things Russian is an impression of a vast irreparable breakdown."

Regarding his deductions and interpretations, another opinion seems to prevail. "The findings of Wells's Russian quest need not be taken as conclusive. His reports are irritating; as if the author had set out to please everybody, and, inevitably, had succeeded in pleasing nobody," says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *Troy Record* declares that the Wells articles "merely complicate things further, except on the point that the great majority of the Russian people are in want." "No statement has ever been such a complete *exposé* of a parlor Socialist's grasping for straws in an attempt to justify his beloved system,"

thinks the *Washington Herald*. Before condemning the British author further, however, let us see what his "main convictions about the Russian situation" are, as set forth in the *New York Times*. Says Mr. Wells:

"Russia, which was a modern civilization of the western type, least disciplined and most ramshackle of all the Great Powers, is now a modern civilization in *extremis*. The direct cause of its downfall has been modern war leading to physical exhaustion. Only through that could the Bolsheviks have secured power. Nothing like this Russian downfall has ever happened before. If it goes on for a year or so more the process of collapse will be complete."

"The peasants are absolutely illiterate and collectively stupid, capable of resisting interference, but incapable of comprehensive foresight and organization. They will become a sort of human swamp in a state of division, petty civil war, and political squalor, with a famine whenever the harvests are bad; and they will be breeding epidemics for the rest of Europe. They will lapse toward Asia."

"The collapse of the civilized system in Russia into peasant barbarism means that Europe will

be cut off for many years from all the mineral wealth of Russia and from any supply of raw products from this area, from its corn, flax, and the like. It is an open question whether the Western Powers can get along without these supplies. Their cessation certainly means a general impoverishment of western Europe."

"The Bolshevik Government is inexperienced and incapable to an extreme degree. It has had phases of violence and cruelty; but it is on the whole honest. And it includes a few individuals of real creative imagination and power, who may with opportunity, if their hands are strengthened, achieve great reconstructions."

"The only possible Government that can stave off a final collapse of Russia now is the present Bolshevik Government, if it can be assisted by America and the Western Powers. There is now no alternative to that government possible. We have to make what we can, therefore, of the Bolshevik Government, whether we like it or not."

"The Bolshevik Government is, and says it is, a Communist Government. And it means this, and will make this the standard of its conduct. It has suppressed private ownership and private trade in Russia, not as an act of expediency, but as an act of right. It is hopeless and impossible, therefore, for individual persons and firms to think of going into Russia to trade."

"The only Power capable of playing this rôle of eleventh-hour helper to Russia single-handed is the United States of America. Other Powers than the United States will in the present phase of world exhaustion need to combine before they can be of any effective use to Russia. Big business is by no means antipathetic to communism."

"The only alternative to such a helpful intervention in Bolshevik Russia is, I firmly believe, the final collapse of all that

remains of modern civilization throughout all that was formerly the Russian Empire. It is highly improbable that the collapse will be limited to its boundaries. Both eastward and westward other great regions may one after another tumble into the big hole in civilization thus created. Possibly all modern civilization may tumble in."

John Spargo, however, rejects this gloomy picture, as well as the Wells conclusions and interpretations of Russian conditions. Writing in the same issue of *The Times*, he charges that Wells "went to Russia predisposed in favor of Bolshevism." Spargo, therefore, looks upon Wells as a "defender of and apologist for Bolshevism." He further asserts "very positively, upon the basis of incontestable evidence largely furnished by the Bolsheviks themselves, that Bolshevism is directly and clearly primarily responsible for the utter ruin and collapse of Russian industry and for the present terrible misery of Russia's millions." This statement may have a familiar sound, as it has been stated by hundreds of newspapers during the past three years. But it is quoted because Mr. Wells blames Russia's collapse not on Bolshevism, but on what came before—Czarism and the war. "One of the strange intellectual manifestations of our times is the indisposition of men of intelligence, like Mr. Wells, who boast that they look at social facts scientifically, to acknowledge the plain fact that the Russian internal economic breakdown began when Russia abandoned capitalism and substituted socialism," notes the *New York Tribune*. However, says the *New York Evening Post*:

"We need not enter here upon the discussion whether it was Czarism or Bolshevism that underlies Russia's present misery. We believe the world knows the answer. But this new peril of Russia slipping into the Asiatic abyss may be at once dismissed as another of the ingenious defenses in which the advocates of Sovietism have been so prolific. The simple truth is that Mr. Wells either does not know Russia or has no wish to know

by the Czarist knout or the Bolshevik machine gun. He must popularize the slander against a people which even under the Czarist yoke showed magnificent capacities for self-development."

"Whatever is responsible, whether antecedent capitalism and imperialism or contemporary communism, the result is the



ON THE THRESHOLD!

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.



DEEPER AND DEEPER.

—Pease in the Newark Evening News.

Russia. To justify his hypothesis of a nation held back from utter disaster by a little band of dictators, Mr. Wells is compelled to besmirch the record of the Russian people and the facts of Russian life. He must uphold the myth of a huge, uncouth, illiterate, lazy folk-mass which must be ruled either

same," notes the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* tells us that "the denial of liberty in the name of liberty, the denial of equality in the name of equality, and the negation of brotherhood in the name of brotherhood . . . is what is going on in Russia." Many editors dwell upon Mr. Wells's "inconsistency." In *The Weekly Review* (New York) we are told that in 1918 Mr. Wells, "present-day apologist for Lenine and his régime," depicted Lenine as a "rotten, little, incessant, egotistical intriguer," in *Upton Sinclair's Magazine*. "Lenine and the Kaiser ought to be killed by some moral sanitary authority," thought Mr. Wells at that time, according to *The Review*. "Mr. Wells never penned anything in fiction that was not original, and never anything original that was not fiction," in the opinion of the *Seattle Times*. "He is in a mental fog, and he imagines the rest of the civilized world is also moving in a mental fog," concludes this paper.

Nevertheless, when all is said and done, points out the *Socialist New York Call*, "the present Government of Russia has survived three years of war, famine, blockade, lies, propaganda, and counter-revolution." And it is unreasonable to expect that "all the economic and political ills that Russia inherited from the Czar's régime should be remedied in so short a period," asserts the *Socialist Schenectady Citizen*. We are told further by this paper that—

"The blame for the conditions in Russia to-day is not due to Bolshevism or the Soviet form of government, as the capitalist press would have you believe; but is due rather to the capitalistic or old imperialistic system which made the war possible in the first place, and then plunged the country into a condition of chaos and disorganization as a result of the war. Editorials in the capitalist press have been written with the attempt to discredit the Soviet Government; but it should be remembered that they are inspired with the idea that the 'wish is father to the

thought.' The story which Mr. Wells has given to the world indicts the capitalist system rather than 'Bolshevism.'

"Bolshevism—or the Soviet Government—call it what you will—the conscious effort of the workers of that country to control, has not yet been given a fair chance. With only half the chance that capitalism has had there can be little doubt but that the Soviet system would prove a tremendous success. The Soviets have had but two years. They have undoubtedly made mistakes, and they may well be expected to profit by them; but suppose they were given ten years without outside interference or vindictive criticism?"

"Capitalism has had two hundred years and the benefit of the united support of the press, pulpit, schools, and state; and yet it has been a colossal failure, the last and greatest crime of the system being the great world-war, in which no less than 10,000,000 workers were killed on the battle-field, and as many seriously wounded, with an estimated loss in population due to disease and reduced birth-rate of not less than 50,000,000.

"It is indeed presumptuous and ridiculous for the apologists of capitalism to find fault with 'Bolshevism'; but even tho the Bolsheviks are confronted with the most trying and gigantic

problems, honest investigators such as Mr. Wells are compelled to admit that they are making good, and this in spite of all that can be done by foes from without and traitors from within. They are destined in the end to succeed and their system eventually supplant the worn-out capitalistic systems in so-called 'civilized' nations."

To this spirited defense of Mr. Wells's interpretation of conditions in Russia is added the following encouraging message by the *New York Call*:

"Ours is a message of cheer and hope to the suffering workers and peasants of Russia. With Wrangel pushed into the Black Sea probably the last hope of the imperialist dictators is gone. Perhaps the Russian masses may be permitted to turn to their domestic tasks, to bind up their wounds, to reorganize their life on a basis of self-determination. But so long as time lasts, and history is written, mankind will read the story of the well-fed agents of Entente capitalism employing their resources to starve and kill a whole nation, and turn from them with disgust and loathing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESENTS make the heart grow fonder.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

It seems to take the collapse of Sovietism a long time to jell.—*Buffalo News*.

NEXT on the list wanting a moratorium will be Santa Claus.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE Irish situation was black enough without burnt Cork.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

GENERAL WRANGEL won in a way. He got out of Russia, which is quite a triumph.—*Toledo Blade*.

ANY one who can sign Rzeschewski should become a champion chess-player.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

It is easier to understand what happened at Babel after one listens to the concert of nations.—*Richmond News Leader*.

IN the present outlook the repealing of the tax on excess profits may become a purely academic question.—*Boston Herald*.

It is reported from Mexico that Villa has become a "gentleman farmer." That's two remarkable changes.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

AFTER teaching the immigrant Americanism, it might be a good idea to tell the natural-born citizen what it is.—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

MOST of the railroads have a stake in three kinds of stock: live, rolling, and watered.—*Boston Herald*.

It is charged that the Shipping Board paid too much for rivets. It also paid a great deal too much for nuts.—*Moline Dispatch*.

THAT chuckle you hear from the other side of Jordan is Mark Twain's comment on his admission to the Hall of Fame.—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

NEW YORK police ordered to arrest all out-of-town criminals, says a news item. They propose to protect home industries.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

THE Greeks may have the king they desire if England and France will agree. How wonderful are the works of self-determination!—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

AN exchange asks: "If there isn't any hell, then where has business gone?" Evidently it thinks that business has but gone ahead of the profiteers.—*Nashville Banner*.

AN order issued in the Navy in 1905 providing for the use of the spelling "thru" has been rescinded by Secretary Daniels, and the spelling of "through" is ordered. Evidently as March draws near Josephus is giving more thought to the word "through."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

OLD New York still dances its Hylan fling.—*Charleston Mail*.

THE only thing wrong with the world is the people.—*Toledo Blade*.

OUR income—we can't live within it or without it.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

THE League begins to look more like a holey alliance.—*New York Evening Mail*.

VENIZELOS is in Nice. Some thought he was in bad.—*Lexington (Kentucky) Leader*.

EVIDENTLY the reformers aim at subjecting Sunday to the law of gravity.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

SANTA CLAUS can reestablish confidence in himself by dropping a ton of coal in the cellar.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

PONZI must spend five years in prison, but there will be a brand-new crop in 1925.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

SUGAR is down in price and so is flour, but it has been revealed now that baked goods are made of overhead expenses.—*Toledo Blade*.

MANY soul diaries published after tragedies represent hours of hard writing on the part of the star reporter.—*Washington Post*.

WHO was it warned us that the adoption of prohibition would keep immigrants away from these shores?—*Morning Telegraph*.

LLOYD GEORGE might get along better with his olive-branch in Ireland if he would stop trying to use it as a club.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

OUR power problems will be settled when we find a way to harness the energy that consumes the chewing-gum output.—*Richmond News Leader*.

FOUR years ago Americans were demanding a merchant marine at any cost, and now they want to jail the men who built it at that price.—*Dallas News*.

REFORMERS who are going to bring about a Puritan Sunday have a long-time job before them. Still, that may be just what they are after.—*Toledo Blade*.

FINANCIERS tell us that the world owes \$300,000,000,000, but since the debt is owing to persons in the same world everything will come out all right in the end.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

THE latest effort of scientists to manufacture genuine diamonds has met with failure, a New York dispatch says; but everybody has seen a simple little maiden make a fine diamond grow out of a spoon.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen*.



SO FAR HE SEEMS RIGHT INTERESTED AND KINDLY.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

"WHAT SHALL I GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS?" IN GOD'S NAME, GIVE LIFE TO DYING CHILDREN!

TO-DAY is the birthday of the blessed Christ, who died to save all mankind. To-day we are giving gifts—and sometimes we wonder what to give—in celebration of His wondrous birth.

To-day, and to-morrow, we shall be feasting and singing songs of Christmas joy because the Babe of Bethlehem was born to bring "joy to the world."

To-day three-and-a-half millions of little children, who are precious in His sight, are calling to us to save them from death. All joy and gladness have been blotted out of their lives by a cruel war. Their homes have been destroyed, their food and clothing are gone, their parents, many of them, are dead. They themselves, starving, cold, and sick, are ready to die if we do not heed their call. And we, many of us, in the midst of our plenty, in the midst of our Christmas joys, are leaving them to die.

The blessed Christ calls us to prove our love for Him by feeding and loving these His little ones—and most of us are slow to heed the call. Now it is Christmas day, and the starving children still are waiting.

It is time for plain words.

Herbert Hoover has given America the terrible facts of the great tragedy impending in central and eastern Europe—a tragedy unparalleled in the world's history of childhood. He has seen with his own eyes the things he tells. We have talked with him face to face and know the truth. He has assured us that the children can be saved if America gives at once the \$23,000,000 needed as a minimum to provide them one meal a day through the winter. *If America fails to do this the children will die.*

Mr. Hoover's appeal to Americans through THE LITERARY DIGEST, and our own appeals, made at his request, have been spread on these pages before more than two millions of our readers. These same appeals have been reprinted, in full-page space, in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States, and thus have reached at least twenty millions more of American citizens. Not a single dollar of this expense has been, or will be, deducted from the fund.

Less than two million dollars has been contributed in the two months since this most compelling call to the great heart of America was uttered—about one-fifteenth of the amount asked as a minimum. Twenty thousand persons, perhaps, most of them DIGEST readers, have given something. Millions who can give have thus far remained silent.

Is the heart of America dead?

Are your ears heavy that they can not hear the cry of starving children?

Will you let them die?

NO! We do not believe it for an instant. Your hearts are as warm and as generous as they always have been. You have never turned a deaf ear to the cry for help—least of all to the piteous cry of little children. You will *not* let them die; you will make this Christmas day glorious with your outpouring of plenty and love for these little ones whose lives are in your hands.

We have come to you with a great trust; but many of you have been too busy thus far to give attention. You have waited, perhaps, a more convenient moment. You do mean to do *your* part, and you are *glad* to do it.

NOW is the time—it is Christmas day!

Let your gift of life to the children, who without you would die, make this the richest and most joyous day you have ever known.

Nearly two thousand years have passed since King Herod sent forth his soldiers and *slew* all the young children because Christ was born. Show the great difference in *your* celebration of His birthday by sending forth from your abundance to *save the lives* of his little ones, and give them to Him as your Christmas gift of love.

Set a place at your Christmas table for an "invisible guest" representing those children far away in a land of ruin and suffering. Let father and mother and brother and sister enjoy the delight of playing the host of this unseen visitor, and knowing that they can bring a smile to some wan little face and a glow of warmth into some shivering little body, as you all share the blessings God has given you so richly, with one or more of these His children. (Not *one only*, if your conscience bids ten or a hundred to the feast!) Heap up in the plate before that vacant chair the gifts of money with which you and every member of your family will help to make the feast a reality all through the winter to your little guest, and *if possible to ten or a hundred others.*

Read this story, from an eye-witness, of one homeless waif over there—one of the three and a half millions who are calling to you: "I was glad to get out at last from the atmosphere of the hospitals, and to get back to the more normal life of the streets, but I soon found that I had not escaped altogether. My mind was constantly haunted, as indeed it always will be, from time to time, by the thought of the children. I hunted up a little restaurant where I took my meals. No sooner did I sit down than the faces of the little people from the cribs gathered around and made the taking of food a difficult matter. I was quickly brought out of this sentimental mood by the appearance of flesh-and-blood children, ostensibly selling newspapers, whose eyes seemed to devour whatever was on the table and who were made really happy by a piece of dry bread. Only those who have tried to eat this strange bread of famine know how hungry a person must be before he wants it; but there was no mistaking the gratitude in the faces. As I came away from the restaurant I saw a small boy sitting on the pedestal of a public statue. The youngster had been gnawing at a bone and was *trying to crack it on the stone pedestal.* He was so eager in his attempt and so futile in his efforts that I thought it worth while to help him, and as I took the bone in my hand I saw with what fierceness he had been biting at it. I found the attempt to break the bone not an easy matter, but he urged me on to greater efforts 'because there was something beautiful inside.' As soon as the bone was broken I beat a hasty retreat down the street, not caring to watch what I suppose was a favorite occupation of our cave ancestors."

How much more will you send this little boy, and others like him, this Christmas day, than that cast-off bone?

Give largely! Do not be satisfied with one "invisible guest" if you can provide for a score. Do not be content to save one life if you can save fifty, or a hundred. Give as much as you can, be it ten dollars or ten thousand dollars. The need is very great, and the money is coming too slowly. Send a truly generous Christmas gift of Liberty Bonds if you have them. Many are doing so. One of our readers made a contribution of thirty dollars; then he read the letter we printed from the "shiftless old bachelor" who had been saving for months to buy a new suit of clothes, but who, when the call of the starving children came to him, decided to wear his "old duds" a while longer, and sent the money he had saved, \$25, to feed the children instead. When the man who had given \$30 so easily read that, he made haste to write again, saying he "felt like a piker," and so sent \$150 more.

When a full realization of the desperate need of these millions of starving children really gets home to the hearts of DIGEST readers who have not yet responded, or who have given less than they can give, there will be no "pikers" among them—not one—of that we are sure. Many have already given generously and eagerly. The children are waiting for the others. They can not continue to wait and *live.*

Send all contributions, and Christmas gifts of Liberty Bonds, direct to "Child-Feeding," THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One hundred cents of every dollar received goes to Mr. Hoover's Relief Administration to save lives. Make all checks and money orders payable to "THE LITERARY DIGEST Child-Feeding Fund."

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to December 13, 1920

\$22,208.60—Through A. R. A.
\$10,000.00—H. K. McHarg.
\$5,002.41—Citizens of North Carolina.
\$2,500.00—William M. Potts.
\$2,214.06—Church of the Open Door, Los Angeles, Cal.
\$2,000.00—F. M. Kirby.
\$1,670.69—People of Redwood City, Cal.
\$1,500.00—Presbyterian Congregation of Sewickley.
\$1,065.00—Believers in Jesus Christ, Framingham, Mass.
\$1,000.00 each—James Deering; Frank S. Jones; Mr. and

Mrs. J. D. Grant; Mrs. A. F. Ferry; James Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Inness, Jr.; Mrs. Wm. C. Peyton; S. Roebbling; "In Memory of Baby Brother."
\$856.25—Citizens of Randolph, N. Y.
\$735.60—Citizens of the State of Texas.
\$650.00—Lutheran Men, First Lutheran Church, Dayton, Ohio.
\$639.55—Union Thanksgiving Service of Four Detroit Churches, Mich.
\$619.27—No. 96010, Millville, N. J.

\$600.00—Mrs. Des Vere Dierks.
\$587.00—People of Oneonta, N. Y.
\$536.47—First Presbyterian Church, Crosswell, Mich.
\$500.00 each—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Manley; Franklin P. Lee; Wm. Thum; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hoover; Mrs. M. K. Chamberlain; Charles L. Pinney; Frank A. Huber; Church of Christ, Pecos, Texas; "W. A. G." Toledo, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Williams; F. E. Anderson; John A. Cole.
(Continued on page 60).

FOREIGN - COMMENT

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR HOME RULE

BOYCOTT OF BRITAIN and all her works is the key-note of the non-cooperation movement in India led by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who is revered by his followers, we are told, "as a saint, and execrated by many Englishmen as India's evil genius." By members of the Moderate Reform party in India, Mr. Gandhi is pictured as an extremist, not in the sense in which that term is generally applied, but rather "an idealist, pure and simple," whose weakness lies in "the fallacy of his supposition that the vast mass of the people can be trusted to imbibe his doctrines of peaceful aloofness from the Government without transgressing the limits of law and order." It seems strange to some British observers that the non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi and his satellites should be contemporary with the steps toward "the progressive realization of responsible governments in British India as an integral part of the Empire" now being taken under the great Reform Act of last year. This act has been described in England as "one of the stages of the surrender of her trusteeship to a well-qualified Indian Government," and is said to be designed gradually "to replace the system of bureaucratic administration with a system of representative government in which the representatives of the Indian electors will not only initiate policy and legislate, but will also control the officials charged with the task of carrying out that policy." The responsibilities of the legislative ministers, we are told, cover such questions as education, sanitation, *et cetera*; while questions of peace, law, order, and revenue are entrusted to the executive government. An official definition of the Home-Rule movement in India is afforded by Mr. Gandhi in his organ, *Young India* (Bombay), in which we read the following:

"*Swaraj* (self-rule) means a state such that we can maintain our separate existence without the presence of the English. If it is to be a partnership, it must be a partnership at will. There can be no *Swaraj* without our feeling and being the equals of Englishmen. To-day we feel that we are dependent upon them for our internal and external security, for an armed peace between the Hindus and Mussulmans, for our education and for the supply of daily wants, nay, even for the settlement of our religious squabbles. The rajas are dependent upon the British for their powers and the millionaires for their millions. The British know our helplessness. . . . To get *Swaraj*, then, is to get rid of our helplessness."

Mr. Gandhi, it is recalled, is an accomplished lawyer who for many years led his countrymen in South Africa in their fight to obtain equality of treatment, and he realizes that it will be no easy matter for his people to outgrow their helplessness and maintain their "separate existence without the presence of the English." He admits that—

"The problem is no doubt stupendous, even as it was for the fabled lion who, having been brought up in the company of goats, found it impossible to feel that he was a lion. As Tolstoy used to put it, mankind often labors under hypnotism. Under its spell continuously we have the feeling of helplessness. The

British themselves can not be expected to lift us out of it. On the contrary, they din into our ears that we shall be fit to govern ourselves only by slow educative processes."

Mr. Gandhi advises his people that they can become masters of their own fate in one way only, and that is the way of "learning by doing," and he adds:

"For me the only training in *Swaraj* we need is the ability to defend ourselves against the whole world and to live our natural life in perfect freedom even tho it may be full of defects. Good government is no substitute for self-government. The Afghans have a bad government, but it is self-government. I envy them."

The Japanese learned the art of managing their own affairs by wading through "a sea of blood," according to Mr. Gandhi, who tells his people that "if we to-day had the power to drive out the English by superior brute force we would be counted their superiors, and in spite of our inexperience in debate at the council table (the legislature) or in holding executive offices, we would be fit to govern ourselves." Brute force is the only test the West has hitherto recognized, he maintains, and declares that the Germans were defeated "not because they were necessarily in the wrong, but because the Allied Powers were found to possess greater brute strength." Two alternatives present themselves to India, in his view: either she must—

"Learn the art of war, which the British will not teach her, or she must follow her own way of discipline and self-sacrifice through non-cooperation (boycott of association in any way with the British in India). It is as amazing as it is humiliating that less than 100,000 white men should be able to rule 315,000,000 Indians. They do so somewhat undoubtedly by force, but more by securing our cooperation in a thousand ways and making us more and more helpless and dependent on them, as time goes forward. Let us not mistake reformed councils (legislatures), more law courts, and even governorships for real freedom or power. They are but subtler methods of emasculation. The British can not rule us by mere force. And so they resort to all means, honorable and dishonorable, in order to retain their hold on India. They want India's billions and they want India's man-power for their imperialistic greed. If we refuse to supply them with men and money, we achieve our goal, namely, *Swaraj*, equality, manliness.

"Training in arms for the present is out of the question. I go a step further and believe that India has a better mission for the world. It is within her power to show that she can achieve her destiny by pure self-sacrifice—i.e., self-purification. This can be done only by non-cooperation. And non-cooperation is possible only when those who commenced to cooperate begin the process of withdrawal. If we can but free ourselves from the threefold *Maya* (illusion) of government controlled schools, government law courts, and legislative councils, and truly control our own education, regulate our disputes, and be indifferent to their legislation, we are ready to govern ourselves, and we are only then ready to ask the government servants, whether civil or military, to resign, and the taxpayers to suspend payment of taxes."

At the special session of the Indian National Congress the "Sinn-Fein program," as some anti-British Indian writers



"SAINT OR SINNER?"

M. K. Gandhi leader of India's Home-Rule movement, venerated by his followers, but "execrated by many Englishmen as India's evil genius."

like to call it, includes the "renunciation of titles, boycott of councils, government-aided schools and government social functions, boycott of foreign goods, and gradual renunciation of practise by lawyers." The reasons why India determined to "go Sinn Fein" were set forth in speeches made at the Congress by various leaders. One of them, Mr. Lajpat Rai, returned to India from New York just in time to be voted into the presidential chair of the Congress, we learn from the Indian press, which quotes him as saying that Indians resent the action of the British Government in the Amritsar affair, which they always refer to as the "Punjab tragedy." This leader charged the former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, with being "instrumental, by exprest or tacit consent, and by encouragement, by word or deed, in the promulgation of barbarous orders and the infliction of barbarous punishments and humiliations on the people of the Punjab." Nevertheless, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has not been punished, but has even been complimented by his Majesty's Government, according to Mr. Lajpat Rai, who said further that the civil and military officials had terrorized and humiliated Punjabis, and had not repented, and some of them, in their evidence before the committee of inquiry, had even asserted that "they would do the same thing if ever there was a chance of doing it." Many of them still rule over the Punjab, Mr. Lajpat Rai charges, and then turns to the Turkish settlement, another cause of disaffection in India, for the Indian Moslems—

"contend that the Turkish Peace Treaty violates the fundamentals of Islam, prevents them from fulfilling their religious obligations, makes it impossible for them to maintain friendly relations with a nation which is the cause of it. . . . But there



AN UNWITTING TRUTH.

EXTREMIST AGITATOR—"Presently, my friends, the Government will hang themselves with their own rope, and then—it will be *our* turn!"

—The Looker-On (Calcutta).

are in my judgment other issues involved in the Turkish Peace Treaty which deserve consideration. I maintain that any further extension of the British Empire in Asia is detrimental to the interests of India and fatal to the liberties of the human race. The British have frequently used Indian troops to con-

quer various parts of Asia and Africa. . . . If the British Imperialist has no scruples in using Indian troops in Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and central Asia, why will he have any in using the troops he raises in these countries against us? I think it is a perfectly legitimate and constitutional



INDIA'S REPROACH OF AMRITSAR.

—New India (Madras).

demand that the Indian troops should no more be used outside India."

The London *Times* demands sharply "how long Mr. Gandhi, who is now hailed as a 'Mahatma,' is to be permitted to set India in a ferment whenever he chooses?" It charges him with practising a method "employed by agitators all through all history," for—

"He professes to abhor violence, but constantly preaches doctrines which he must know are bound to produce the worst forms of violence among the ignorant masses who are his dupes. Now that he is deliberately attempting to destroy a measure which gives a very large instalment of self-government to India, he is pursuing a course so reprehensible that he can not much longer be permitted to conduct his agitation unchecked. India has had enough, and more than enough, of the particular form of saintly turbulence which Mr. Gandhi has elevated to a fine art. The moderate leaders, and even some who are classed as extremists, have emphatically rejected his 'non-cooperation' program in whole or in part."

On this point the London *Sphere* observes:

"Mr. Gandhi, aided by men bent on embarrassing the Government, secured a majority for his non-cooperation program at the special session of the Indian National Congress recently held at Calcutta. But it was no more than a very partial success. The Congress can no longer claim to be 'National'; its machinery having been captured by extremist groups, the influential moderates have seceded from the organization. Even so, when the question of boycott was discust in the subjects committee—which traditionally composes differences and drafts agreed resolutions—the majority for non-cooperation in this body of 300 was (appropriately) only thirteen. In the full congress, in spite of the opposition and reservations of various prominent leaders, the project was approved by a majority of two to one in a vote from which half the delegates abstained."

A moderate Indian newspaper, the Madras *New India*, declares that the boycott of foreign goods by India is impossible, "even if it were desirable."

CONFLICTING VERDICTS ON BOLSHEVIK SIBERIA

ALL THE INTERNATIONAL RIFFRAFF and vagabonds without a country who now hold sway in Siberia will one of these days be swept out by the Siberians, rising in their might, avers the Vladivostok *Slovo*, an anti-Bolshevik Russian paper, which hopes for as much as it predicts this "tidal-wave of insurrection" against the disciples of Lenine. A year ago the people of Siberia were fanatically upholding the Soviet and its principles of government, we are told, but now they have "almost unanimously turned against it, and the villages give shelter and protection to all officers and men deserting from the Soviet forces." This journal tells us further that a year's experience has made the Siberians see for themselves "there is no



"MANY HAPPY RETURNS?"

"Third anniversary of the proletariat state, which brought freedom to the Russian masses."
—Nebelspatter (Zurich).

liberty where the 'Red' flag flies." Being lovers of freedom and ready to put their hands to the task of securing it, they have made up their mind to set their country free, and if it were not for the fact that the Siberians lack sufficient arms and ammunition, the Soviets "would have short shrift." A Vladivostok correspondent of the *Shanghai North China Herald* confirms this impression when he says that the position of affairs in Vladivostok and the other "states" of the Russian Republic becomes more and more "chaotic," owing to the "bad faith displayed by the Socialists and Communists toward each other and toward the *bourgeois* members of the ministry." But a very different report of Siberian conditions appears in an editorial signed by Mr. V. Zenzinoff in the *Volia Russii*, a Russian daily published in Prague. He declares the true state of things about the Far-Eastern Republic, the buffer state formed east of Lake Baikal after the downfall of Admiral Kolchak last winter, can not be learned, because of "a conspiracy of silence" in the European press, the remoteness of its situation, the imperfect means of communication, and, above all, the Japanese military censorship. According to Mr. Zenzinoff the Far-Eastern Republic has "fulfilled the fundamental requirements of democracy," and he continues:

"It possesses an elected body with the rights of a supreme legislative assembly in which are represented all political parties existing in the country. In the elections all the population took part, on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret ballot. There exists a coalition Government, which is responsible to the National Assembly and which enjoys the confidence and support of all parties. Civil liberties have been established, the reign of law and order, and rural and municipal self-government have been introduced. . . .

"The Far-Eastern Republic, which bases its activity on the principles of law and democracy, does not exist for Europe. The entire European press, as if by secret understanding, have entered into a conspiracy of silence against it. Either they say nothing at all about it, or spread legends."

The declaration of the peasant group in the National Assembly of the Far-Eastern Republic, we read, leaves no doubt as to the democratic tendencies of the new state. Their program as outlined at the first session of that body is as follows:

1. In the domain of internal reconstruction, the realization of the principles of complete democracy, the establishment of a régime of civil liberty, the creation of democratic organs of administration, the organization of control over the acts of the authorities.
2. In the domain of economic policies, the development of the productive forces of the country and utilization of all its natural resources on the basis of a *bourgeois-capitalistic* order, on the condition of utmost protection of the interests of the working masses. For this purpose it is necessary: (a) to give a freedom of initiative to sound private capital, while reserving to the Government the right of control and regulation; (b) to develop and extend state and municipal enterprises; (c) that the state assist the cooperative activities of the population; (d) to grant to foreign capital, on the basis of an agreement in each individual case, the right of exploitation of the natural resources and participation in the industrial activity of the region.
3. In the domain of public education, the introduction of universal education of children of school age and the opening of schools and courses for adults.
4. The solution of the land question in the interest of the large peasant masses.
5. In the domain of the labor question, the enactment of social legislation for the greater protection of the material and legal interests of the working class.
6. In the domain of foreign policy, the establishment of peace and friendly relations with all Powers on the basis of mutual respect, the preservation of the legal rights of foreigners, and the protection of their legitimate interests."

It might seem that such a program would find support among the European Powers, yet not only have they failed to recognize the Far-Eastern Republic, Mr. P. Klimushkin writes elsewhere in the same journal, but they are silently looking on while Japan is invading its territory and terrorizing the population. Says Mr. Klimushkin:

"The young republic, torn by its internal strife and forced to divert a considerable part of its forces to the struggle against robber bands, as those of Ataman Semenoff and Kalmykoff, is powerless to protect its territories against foreign intervention and has to tolerate their meddling there. Taking advantage of this weakness and the obviously favorable silence of the Allies, Japan is penetrating farther and farther into the country and is establishing herself more and more firmly. They interfere not only with the social and political life of the country, but even with the private life of Russian citizens. Not only ordinary public men, but even members of the Government itself are not guaranteed against the danger of being shot.

"By such terror, which has not ceased until this day, the Japanese apparently intend to drive from Vladivostok all public men who compromised themselves by their negative attitude toward Japanese hegemony and summon those elements which would pursue a policy favorable to their interests. Without destroying the Far-Eastern Republic, they aim at the creation of such a government there which, like Ataman Semenoff and General Roasoff, would be a pliant tool in the hands of their military command. They are proceeding to accomplish that aim and are not stopping at any means and atrocities, bribing some people and terrorizing and shooting others."

Among the Japanese press, the Tokyo *Asahi* rates the Japanese Government for having "no definite principles in their dealings

with Siberia," and charges that when "incidents" occur, the Government merely tries to "patch up the matter." This journal adds:

"The situation in Siberia has thus become Bolshevized, and, owing to the blunders of the Japanese authorities, there is no place where anti-Japanism is not ventilated. Unless the situation is remedied before it is too late, the prestige of the country will fall to the ground. We have to choose between opposing the Bolsheviks, assisting the anti-Bolsheviks, and taking no part in the situation in Siberia, leaving it to turn Bolshevik. But the authorities continue to assume a vague attitude, and by maintaining a large army they have incurred the resentment of the inhabitants as well as the suspicions of the Powers. The time has passed when the 'Reds' can be staved off by force of arms; defense against spiritual propaganda can only be maintained by spiritual safeguards. We had better abolish such a magnificent institution as the headquarters of the Japanese command in Siberia and confine the number of troops to the minimum necessary for the protection of the Japanese residents. All other troops should be withdrawn, and a new policy should be established and prosecuted, and steps should be taken to make the attitude of the country clear to the world."

CANADA DAMMING EUROPE'S FLOOD

AMERICA MIGHT WELL COPY CANADA in shielding itself from the flood of European immigration, it is remarked by some who admire the promptness and system with which the Canadian Government has met its problem. It is admitted that Canada's problem is "microscopic" compared to that of the United States, but the measures the Dominion has taken are said to be "of the sort that will fit any situation, apply to any number, and work hardship to none." Canada's new regulations went into force on December 15 along the boundary between Canada and the United States, and will take effect at Canadian ocean ports on January 1. The increase of unemployment on the American side of the line and the discontinuance on July 1 of the English compensation to out-of-work soldiers, we learn from Canadian correspondents, have caused a marked influx of labor into Canada from the south and from across the Atlantic. A good deal of unemployment is said to exist in British Columbia and in the towns and cities of eastern Canada, and as Canadian railways and factories are likely to continue to reduce their staffs, according to one financial judge, the stricter regulations are enacted to "prevent disappointment on the part of newcomers." All mechanics, artisans, and laborers, other than farm laborers, who wish to enter Canada must possess \$250 each in his own right and have transportation to his destination within the Dominion. Before the new regulation only \$50 was required of the immigrant, we are told, and now if he is accompanied by his family he must possess in addition to the \$250 another \$125 for each member of 18 years or more, and \$50 for each member between the ages of 5 and 18. Tourists, farmers, domestic servants, and returning Canadians may enter Canada without restriction as hitherto. As the *Toronto Globe* says, the new regulations are obviously intended to discourage the inflow of workers for whom there is no work at present, and it adds:

"Harsh as the rule may seem to be, it will prevent the infliction of hardship on many who would otherwise spend their small means on travel from Europe merely to swell the ranks of the unemployed in this country. Numerous newcomers are already walking the streets in idleness.

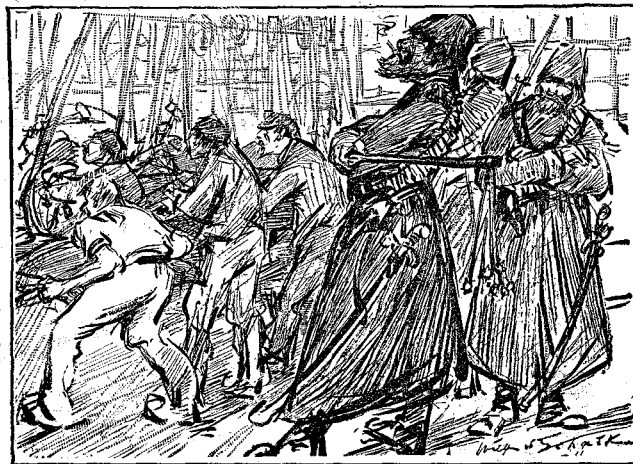
"These disabilities on immigration should, of course, be temporary. They will be or ought to be relaxed when conditions improve. Canada in normal times can absorb large numbers of people from other countries who are willing to work. While awaiting the return to industrial activity vigorous efforts should be made to promote the immigration of practical farmers, for whom there are opportunities here, without aggravating the labor problem or doing an injustice to any Canadian interest."

It is admitted by various observers that Canada will not grow

so fast in population under the new order, but at the same time, it is held, she is certain to grow well and is doing it. In Associated Press correspondence from Montreal we find an account of Canadian far-sighted policy concerning immigrants as follows:

"In the first place, Canada has established immigration offices in various European cities. There any one interested may obtain complete data concerning the needs of Canada, the chances for the newcomer, what Canada holds forth to the immigrant, and what she expects of the immigrant. No bones are made of the fact that Canada does not want men and women who are not willing to become good Canadians. Moreover, the prospective immigrant is informed that unless he is of the proper sort he is not wanted and will not be taken.

"He is fully informed of the requirements before he leaves his fatherland. He is given to understand that Canada solves



"ORGANIZED" LABOR IN BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

—De Notenkraker (Amsterdam).

its own immigration problems; that there is no interference from nor appeal to imperial authorities. Before his passport is visé by Canadian authorities abroad he must convince those authorities that he is sound of body, of mind, politically and industrially, and the burden of proof is on him. At sea surgeons subject prospective immigrants to thorough examinations. The pilgrim is vaccinated and inoculated otherwise against infectious diseases.

"At the Canadian port the immigrant is taken in charge by examiners, who not only check up his answers to questions put to him in Europe but cross-examine him. He is treated as a decent human being should be, but no dilettante theorists brimming over with 100 per cent. sentiment are permitted to interfere with the Dominion's method of selecting her own citizens."

When the immigrant arrives in Canada, we read further, he is met by agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Father Point, who learn what the immigrant wants to do and where he wants to go, while the immigrant is apprised of the possibilities in this section or that, and besides what he shall do. We read further:

"So many men are needed at such and such a point. The newcomer notes that. There is virgin land to be had at low prices at another area. That, too, is noted by the immigrant. In short, before he lands he knows just how to spend his money and time most advantageously.

"The government agents do the same thing at Quebec. Still further service is available in every city at the offices of the Dominion Employment Bureau, which is nothing more nor less than the Government's clearing-house for labor. Until the immigrant has reached his or her destination the Canadian Government maintains supervision over his or her welfare and movements. Thereafter it is up to the newcomer whether or not he or she will be permitted to stay. Canada wants immigration, but not at the expense of destruction or threatened destruction of Canadian ideals and governmental fabric."

"Restriction upon immigration here has several objects in view. Canada proposes to exclude and will exclude criminals, diseased persons, persons guilty of moral turpitude, those opposed to established government, alien enemies who have been interned, persons guilty of espionage or treason during

the war, and, largest class of all, illiterates more than fifteen years old."

It is pointed out further that while there is no such demand by aliens for residence in Canada as there is now in the United States, it is "safe to say that fewer than half of those regularly admitted into the United States would gain entrance into Canada," and we read:

"However, 68,857 aliens entered Canada during the first six months of 1920. According to official figures from New York 85,394 immigrants entered the States through Ellis Island in September alone. In single weeks half as many immigrants land in New York Harbor as are received in Canada in six months. So Canada does not have to contend with the numbers the United States does, and, to be utterly frank, she rejoices in the fact.

"Of the 68,857 immigrants gaining residence in Canada during the first six months of this year, 37,261 came from Great Britain and 25,183 from the United States. The rest—6,413—were carefully selected men and women, who, like many of the two larger groups, are scattered throughout the rich agricultural areas or have located in the smaller towns and provinces. And to set forth further statistical significance of Canada's command over her immigration, it is cited that in June alone Canada was compelled to exclude but fifty-six applicants who arrived at ocean ports, and June was the big month for immigration up here. However, in that same month, 1,799 persons were forbidden entrance over the international border, where the problem is always a nasty one for both Canada and the United States."

MONARCHICAL DRIFT IN HUNGARY

DEMOCRACIES ARE AT A DISCOUNT and the people of Europe cry for monarchies, and won't be happy till they get them, it is now being said, and tho the captains and the kings departed during the war and after, the kings seem to be coming back. Attention is called to the royal resuscitation of Constantine, to reports that the Russian peasants pray for the return of a Czar, to the machinations of German Royalists, and finally to the seeming inevitable return of Hungary to monarchical government. The subject is common talk in the streets, according to Budapest press dispatches, and the peasants are said to be refusing to pay taxes, claiming that no taxes are legal unless imposed by the king. Politically the Hungarian Monarchists are divided into two camps, we learn from the Vienna correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, one of which is made up of the Legitimists, or the adherents of the Hapsburgs, and the other of the National Monarchists, or the adherents of Archduke Albrecht. The Legitimists are said to have welcomed the triumph of the Christian Socialists in Austria because they discerned in it possibilities of a *rapprochement* between Austria and Hungary and the possible restoration of the Hapsburgs.

Then ex-Kaiser propagandists in Paris are reported as preaching that the only salvation for Central Europe lies in a Federation, and that the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty is the sole means to prevent the union of Austria and Germany, which would strengthen the German policy of revenge. In other sections of the German press we read that Mr. Benés, Czecho-Slovakia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, will protest formally at the League of Nations Assembly against the restoration of monarchy in Hungary, and that his resolution will be seconded by Roumania and Jugo-Slavia on the grounds that a monarchy in Hungary would be a menace to the adjacent states. In Italy the Milan *Corriere della Sera* laments that there should be any possibility of a new Central Empire under the Hapsburgs after the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has been secured at the high cost of the Allied victory. This Italian daily charges that an extensive campaign has been carried on in the French press to clear the ex-Emperor Karl of Austria from all responsibility in the continuation of the war and to dress him up as "a warm friend of France." In Austria, too, it is

asserted, important influences are directed toward the rehabilitation of the Hapsburgs. In Vienna pressure is being put on the Monarchists and the Christian Socialists to this end, we are told, while in the meantime the ex-Emperor Karl is lending his hand and heart to campaigns of the press and news agencies from his asylum in Switzerland.

Prague and Belgrade have been much more alarmed by these machinations than Italy, according to the *Corriere della Sera*, which thinks Italian sentiment would have been more stirred by the "Little Entente" if it had been better understood in that country that, as Belgrade realizes, the reestablishment of Austria-Hungary means "the march of Germanism toward the Adriatic and the Aegean." Jugo-Slavia sees, we are told, that the Danube monarchy would be a thrust at the heart of Jugo-Slavia, and Italians know that the rehabilitation of Austria-Hungary would endanger Italy's victory and her freedom. But France sees the matter in a very different light, according to this Italian authority, which regrets to discover that an influential section of the French public is keen for the reerection of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in any form.

Meanwhile Vienna dispatches advise us that the present Hungarian Government has been moved to take energetic action against the Terrorist officers of Budapest, whose "League of Awakened Hungary," through murders and resistance to the forces of authority, has constituted a tragic ordeal for Hungary since the autumn of 1918. Their activities were the subject of a debate in the National Assembly early in November when it was shown that their bands had been guilty of anti-Semitic and anti-Communist excesses. Reports that Count Teleki, the Premier, apparently is neutral toward the Awakened Hungary group, and that Admiral Horthy, the Regent, is accused of complotting with Lieutenant Hejjas, one of the alleged leaders of the Awakened Hungary group, inspire sharp criticism of the Government in a dispatch to the *Berliner Tageblatt* from Budapest, where we read that Hungarian papers can not publish the truth about the "torture and murder of numberless men and women many of whom were innocent of any guilt," but, it is said—

"Soon the world will know that the civil administration of Hungary is impotent, that the Parliament is a farce, the constitution a lie, and the whole country at the mercy of a murdering and pillaging gang, made up in part of the offscourings of a brutalized military and partly of degenerate aristocrats. . . . But it will be asked, 'What of the Entente? and the Entente commissions in Budapest?' All I can say is that the answer is a tragic riddle."

A somewhat different picture of Budapest and Hungary in general is drawn by a correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who writes that the "White Terror," as far as he had been able to observe when on the spot, was not nearly so bad as he had been led to expect, and he proceeds:

"Allowances must be made for exaggerations in these reports of the 'White Terror.' In Central Europe there is a proverb which reads: 'If you step on the toe of a Jew in Hungary, you can hear his yells in New York.' This is to be remembered in considering reports from Hungary, especially as the Magyars have always got along pretty well with the Jews. In Hungary the Jews have occupied an important if not the predominant position, for all business and nine-tenths of the liberal professions are in the hands of the Jews. The Government of Admiral Horthy is keeping order in the country, which after all is the first task of a government. The army, which was especially recruited among the peasants, is able to put down any Bolshevik uprising, which there does not seem to be any cause to fear."

This correspondent is among the French journalists who see Hungary drifting inevitably to a monarchy, and he says that the only incertitude is which of the two aspirants to the throne will be chosen and what delay there may be in his enthronement through international complications.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY WE DIE SO FAST

WE ARE "SAVING THE BABIES," but we have not yet succeeded in saving their fathers and mothers. Those of us beyond the forty-fifth year are dying off faster than ever, while this is offset by the number of infants saved; so that our mortality statistics look favorable in their totals. And it is true that the barrier between life-saving and life-spending is moving forward. It used to be at thirty or thirty-five years; now it is nearer forty-five; but beyond it life is expending itself at a greater rate than ever. This mortality of the elderly appears to be almost peculiar to the United States—why, it is not yet certain. It may be because of the prevalence at that age of so-called progressive diseases; it may be because the proportion of aliens is then larger; for the foreign-born do not appear to possess the stamina of our native stock. Writes John Walker Harrington in the *New York Herald*:

"The increase of American longevity, more apparent than actual, is due to the valiant war which has been made for the last twenty years upon the diseases of children. Millions of young lives have been saved at the lower end of the register, and the figures of the total have risen apace. The casual observer of our manner of living finds, despite statistics, that toward mid-channel our population are going down into the maelstrom of degenerative disease.

"The resumption of immigration on the scale which obtained in the days before the war is causing the economists to sound a new note of alarm, for it is expected that the mortality beyond twoscore will take another upward slant.

"This takes into the consideration, too, the fact that the year which is so near its close is considered by experts as being the best from a health point of view of any in the history of the United States. The immigrants from the other side have been coming in scant numbers for the last two or three years, and the economic condition of the working classes is better than it has been for many a decade. High wages have made it possible for them to buy more and richer food, and thus to decrease the mortality among children and to add somewhat to the longevity of men and women nearing middle age.

"A significant example of the downward trend of mortality of all ages is shown by recent reports of the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company, which has on its books so many of the new-rich working classes. The claims paid during specified months of 1918, 1919, and 1920, as shown by the charts prepared under the supervision of Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the company, show that in this year of 1920 there was a steady drop in mortality as evidenced by the number of death-claims paid to each thousand of the policies in force. This desirable decline in mortality has been due to a large extent to the decrease in deaths from tuberculosis, influenza, and pneumonia.

"One of the most important developments in the health history of the American people has been the cutting down of tuberculosis cases, for even now there is a distinct effort made to fill up hospitals for the treatment of the white plague, instead of their being overcrowded, as was the case in previous years.

The high rates in tuberculosis which have prevailed in the industries have shown a decline, which is attributed to better diet and to less strain from the burdens of life.

"The many deaths beyond the age of forty-five, however, whatever may be said of general conditions, are still factors which must be reckoned with in considering the real status of the people dwelling in the United States. As to the exact causes and the interpretation of these unfavorable conditions there are two distinct schools of thought.

"On the one hand, Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, ascribes the deaths within five years of the meridian of life as due to the great strain and pressure of civilization.

"The fact that in the United States," he writes in his book, 'How to Live,' 'the death-rate has steadily fallen for several decades, a phenomenon common to all civilized countries, is accepted by many as a steady gain in the national vitality. That there has been a gain in vitality in the younger-age groups is unquestionably true, but this gain has served to mask a loss in vitality at the older-age periods.

"This rising mortality in elderly life is something almost peculiar to the United States. Whether or not there is one principal cause which determines the unfavorable trend of mortality in this country as compared with other civilized countries has not been conclusively shown."

"The proponents of the first theory believed that the high mortality in middle age is due to the prevalence of those progressive diseases of heart, blood-vessels, and kidneys, which chiefly affect those in middle

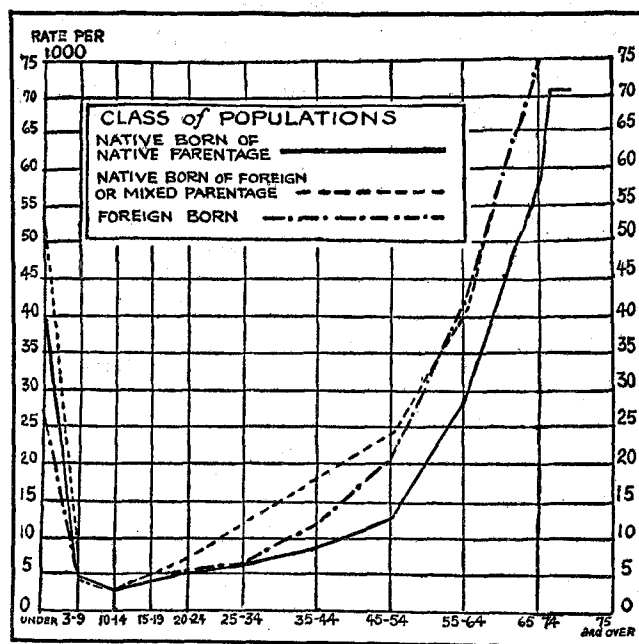
life and in old age. Thus heart maladies, hardening of the arteries, nervous disorders, Bright's disease, and all such ills which are ascribed to overwork, undue indulgence in alcohol and tobacco are held to be responsible for the falling off of the American population in middle life.

"The theory of Dr. Dublin, which has been attracting much attention lately, especially in view of the returning of the tide of immigration, is far removed from the views of the institute. He finds that as a matter of fact the men and women of this country who spring from the original stock are living as long as did their ancestors, or even longer, and that the deaths at middle age are those of the men and women of the foreign strain.

"For all that, the old native stock is not reproducing itself. The families of eight or ten or twelve children which obtained when the land of the free was young are no longer seen. American families have one or two children more likely, and many of them are running out on the male line.

"The shorter-lived foreign stock is crowding them out, for altho its stamina is less, apparently, its offspring are far more numerous."

Special investigations of race stocks in New York and in Pennsylvania recently made by Dr. Dublin, and his associate, Gladden W. Baker, show, according to Mr. Harrington, that the newcomers in those States are lacking in the stamina which is peculiar to the native-born. Thus it develops that the foreign-born show the higher mortality; that the children of natives and of aliens show greater vitality, while the old stock still



NOTE THE SHARP RISE AFTER 45.

Death-rate in New York State in 1910 for white males, classified by nativity and by age periods.

maintains the high level for stamina. In the opinion of Dr. Dublin, the cause of the deaths of many of the foreign-born at middle age is due to defective personal hygiene and to their inability to withstand conditions forced upon them. He makes a distinction between the real mortality, which he considers that of the native stock, and that which is due to the influx of aliens, who are not inured to our method of living.

Dr. Dublin also calls attention to certain technical changes in statistical practise. He maintains that there is no evidence to show at present that the conditions of life in America are increasing the mortality-rate at the productive ages. The writer proceeds:

"It is noted that the death-rate among the foreign-born



"THE MAJESTIC TOWERS."

"Massive, solid, obviously proportioned to carry to their foundations a great vertical load, the majestic towers are a perfect foil to the airy lightness of the web of steel between and beyond them."

represent many variations. Very low rates, for instance, are found among the Russians, due largely to the fact that many Jews are found among them. The Italians follow next with exceptionally low rates of mortality.

"The remaining races," to quote from the study made of the New York State population, "may be arranged roughly in the following increasing order of mortality: Austro-Hungarians, British, Germans, and Irish. The very high rate of mortality among the Germans, and especially among the Irish, is surprising. Apparently it is the very high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis that is largely responsible for this condition, altho the degenerative diseases also present rates much in excess of those for the native-born of native parentage or for the same nationalities abroad.

"These facts are very clearly indicative of the unfavorable conditions of life and work among the peoples in question, and point definitely to the need of special health work by the State and various city departments of health for these groups of the population. The large number of unnecessary deaths would readily be prevented by a concerted effort carried over a period of years."

"For the average man and woman, no matter of what race or of what station in life, the lesson to be drawn from the present agitation concerning the fate of the human barks in mid-channel is that watch and guard should be kept closely on slight disorders and that regular examinations of one's physical condition will result in prolonging our stay on earth before degenerative disease gets a hold upon the system.

"It is confidently believed that saner and better methods of living and the reduction of pressure will eventually result in strengthening the weak places in the armor of American life."

STRUCTURAL ART

MAY A GREAT ENGINEERING STRUCTURE be an object of beauty, too? Some are; why not all? Some of the underlying principles, as he understands them, are laid down in an article on the relation of art to structures of various kinds, contributed by George Sydney Binckley, a New York consulting engineer, to *The Engineering News-Record*. An understanding of this relation, Mr. Binckley asserts, is as important to the engineer as to the architect; and failure to know and appreciate it is at the bottom, he says, of most of "the wretched so-called architecture" with which the modern world—and especially the United States—is encumbered. In a broad sense, all structures are engineering works,

Mr. Binckley tells us at the outset. The underlying purpose of all is utilitarian. This implies that each element in a structure must have a function, whether the structure be a crude wall of rough stone or a huge cantilever bridge. He continues:

"It is most unfortunate that this simple fact is so little understood by the modern architect, for it is as fundamental to good architecture as to engineering. This principle is necessarily recognized by the engineer, for he deals with forces and the kind and amount of materials required to resist these forces. But architecture is a very old art, and its finest examples are based upon stone, not steel, as the material of construction. The great structural works of the early civilizations were almost exclusively of stone, and the architect of those days realized fully and applied perfectly the fundamental principles given above, with the result that there is perfection of proportion in classic architecture; improvement is impossible.

"But the ancient architect dealt with a material which was employed under a factor of safety enormously greater than that generally permissible to-day. The actual unit stresses to which this material was generally subjected were very low and the masses correspondingly large. So, altho no structural element of ancient architecture is without functional significance, it is actually based upon an assumption of very low unit stress.

"The modern engineer, dealing with stresses and materials unknown to the ancients, has run far ahead of any possible artistic development at all comparable to the technical progress made. Our greatest modern engineering structures are bare mathematical skeletons of an idea. They are merely sketched in with scanty steel along their lines of stress. The beauty of a steel structure is the purely mathematical beauty of science. To a bridge engineer a great steel bridge is probably beautiful, but to the ordinary man of culture and taste it is merely large and very ugly.

"Altho we may not see yet how it will ever be possible to put beauty into structural steel, one of the most beautiful structures in the world is the old Brooklyn Bridge. Why is this so?

"The answer lies in conscious or unconscious recognition by its designer of the first principle of architectural excellence. For the great catenary is a curve of beauty. From the head of each magnificent stone pier—stone because it resists compression stresses alone—spread fanlike the delicate threads that reach out along the lightly arched roadway. The slender cables are subject to tension only, yet theirs is the greater load, and they are visibly thicker than the subsidiary tension elements. Massive, solid, obviously proportioned to carry to their foundations a great vertical load, the majestic towers are a perfect



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"HERE WE SEE A MOST PERFECT BLENDING OF ENGINEERING AND ART." THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

"The great catenary is a curve of beauty. From the head of each magnificent stone pier spread fanlike the delicate threads that reach out along the lightly arched roadway. . . . But the beauty is made possible by the simple mathematical elements of its design."

foil to the airy lightness of the web of steel between and beyond them. This lightness is accentuated by the grace of the cambered roadway, springing as it does from pier to pier and sloping on each side to earth. And, last, the roadway itself, even now with the later additions made, suggests in its proportions a perfect relation to its functions and the manner of its support.

"Here we see a most perfect blending of engineering and art. It is the more instructive that in this classic structure beauty of proportion is wholly unsupported by any attempt at ornamentation. And this was the crown of wisdom, for in such a case embellishment would be impertinence.

"But the beauty of the Brooklyn Bridge is made possible by the simple mathematical elements of its design. Plain to the eye is the function of tower and steel, and the primitive savage who has seen a vine hanging between two trees would know why this bridge stands. Not so the other great bridges. Vast, impressive, to be accepted like the crashing and incomprehensible harmonies of Wagner as undeniably great, they can not be accused of beauty, and to attempt to make them beautiful is on a plane with putting a bearded Cossack in the gauze skirt of a ballet-girl. For some generations to come at least, structural steel would seem hopeless as a basis for beauty.

"But with the exceptions of steel, the case is far otherwise, and there is little or no excuse for ugliness. The engineer prescribes the bones and sinews of a structure, and he may or may not have the talent and the training to harmonize its visible proportions in a manner to satisfy the esthetic sense. But it is a worthy subject for his study."

The writer next considers in order the elements of a structure in which artistic values as well as structural integrity are given weight. These, he says, are the general plan of the structure with reference to its purpose, the adjustment of proportions to harmonize with and emphasize their functional importance, and the element of decoration or ornamentation. He writes:

"Of these elements, the first two are in good architecture absolutely essential. But the value of the third is not to be underestimated. The structure might be massive, well balanced in its proportions, majestic, and impressive in fact, yet without the lightening touch of a properly subordinated decorative element it would at best be grim and austere.

"The function of the decorative element is quite as legitimate as that of adjusted proportion, altho subordinate to this. Right here is where the average architect fails miserably. To him, a structure is often merely a support and excuse for ornament.

"The decorative element can only have legitimate use where it is desired by this means to emphasize the proportions or functions of a structural element.

BABY'S PERILOUS PATH

IF THE MILK in baby's bottle is sterilized, the precious vitamins] that everybody is telling us about may be destroyed and baby may die of scurvy. In fact, a writer in a health magazine recently assured us that "thousands of bottle-fed babies die annually because of the destruction of vitamins through the sterilization or pasteurization of milk." Cooking, too, destroys the vitamins, added the writer, especially the high temperatures used in canning, so that "persons who live exclusively on cooked foods are certain to suffer from scurvy and sooner or later from other grave disorders of nutrition." These statements, it appears, fell under the eye of Surgeon-General Cumming, of the United States Health Service, who puts the infants in something of a dilemma by pointing out that if the milk in the bottle is not sterilized, then baby may die of something else, due to germs in the milk. He sums up the case for cooking and pasteurization as follows:

"While it is not desired at this time to discuss the sweeping conclusions in regard to cooking, it is well to point out that they are certainly insufficiently supported by available evidence. Moreover, in view of the high protection from disease which cooking has afforded and in view of the fact that the practise is the growth of centuries, cooking should not be condemned even were the conclusions true.

"Pasteurization means heating to 63° C. for thirty minutes and is considerably less of a heating process than is that of boiling or sterilization (at 100° C. or more).

"The accessory food factors or 'vitamins' have not been isolated, little is known of their properties, and their presence can only be detected by experiments with animals.

"The results of experimentation with accessory food factors among laboratory (small) animals do not justify specific comprehensive conclusions about what would be the case with human beings under comparable dietary conditions.

"Cows' milk, even when raw, is not rich in the antiscorbutic vitamins, and consequently all artificially nourished infants should receive an extra antiscorbutic (such as orange-juice.)

"Infantile scurvy is not unknown in breast-fed children, and rickets is not confined to artificially fed children.

"Proper pasteurization probably destroys a certain proportion, but by no means all of the antiscorbutic factor in milk, and whatever deficiency may be caused can be supplied by the addition of fresh fruit or vegetable juices to the baby's dietary just as should be done if the baby be fed with raw milk.

"Pasteurization of milk prevents the conveyance of intestinal

and other serious infections to artificially fed infants, and the evidence is overwhelming that for every baby suffering from a mild or a severe case of scurvy or rickets possibly as a result of the pasteurization of its milk, hundreds have been saved from serious illness and death caused by infections certainly conveyed at times through raw milk.

"Along with the increase in recent years of pasteurization of city milk supplies there has been a significant lowering of sickness and death-rates among babies in cities having a large proportion or all of the milk supply pasteurized."

WHY "BACK TO THE FARM"?

ARE WE NEEDED on the old farm? If not, why return thither? Halbert P. Gillette, editor of *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), insists in an article in that paper that the whole "back to the farm" movement is based on an economic fallacy. If it were an engineering problem, he says, we should have first the collection of exact data, the ascertainment of what is wanted, and then an effort to get it in the easiest way compatible with thorough methods and good workmanship. But economists, he complains, do not seem to use engineering methods—at any rate, those do not who are in charge of this particular propaganda. He agrees with Paul W. Brown, whose statistics and arguments on the decrease of farm population we recently quoted, that this is a natural result of improved machinery and methods, and not at all to be deplored. Writes Mr. Gillette:

"For many years it has been a subject of complaint that the number of farmers in America is a steadily decreasing percentage of the total population. Why is it a matter of so much regret that our population is becoming progressively more urban and less rural? Is there some superiority in being a farmer? If so, the Russians might be expected to surpass all other nations, since 90 per cent. of the Russians are farmers.

"In reply to such questions it is pointed out: (a) That a nation that does not produce enough food for its own use may become helpless in case of war; (b) that where farming predominates there is usually a greater belief in the sacredness of property rights, hence greater economic progress; (c) that country life is more healthful than city life; (d) that country life begets independence of character; (e) that it is conducive to thinking, etc.

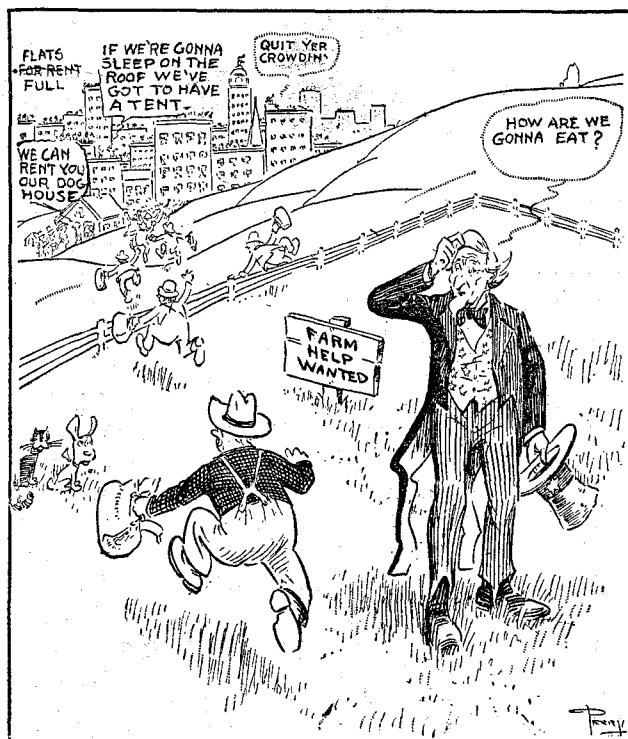
"The first argument (a) is met by replying that so long as a nation raises enough food for its own needs, there is no objection to a decrease in the relative number of farmers.

"The second argument (b) is met by pointing out that workers can be induced to own their own homes or to invest a considerable part of their incomes in stocks and bonds. There is nothing sacrosanct about owning farm land. Ownership of any property will suffice to strengthen the desire to increase one's income from investments and to become independent of charity in one's old age.

"The third argument (c) is met by the fact that the death-rate in the country is greater than in the average American city, and that, under proper conditions, as strong and healthy children are raised in suburban homes as in country homes.

"The fourth argument (d) is mere assertion unsupported by data, and the same is true of the fifth argument (e).

"Even were it possible to show that certain economic gains result from a large rural population, it would have to be shown that those gains are not made at the expense of economic losses that more than offset them. In solving any complex economic problem there must be a balancing of the factors so as to secure a maximum of economy in the final result. This always involves economic losses in one direction that are more than offset by economic gains in another direction. Thus in designing a bridge consisting of a series of spans, any increase in the lengths of the spans increases their cost per foot at a rate that exceeds the increase in the span length. But, on the other hand, increase in span length decreases the total cost of the piers by decreasing their number. The bridge designer, therefore, 'balances' loss against gain, until he secures a bridge of least cost; and this he ordinarily secures when the total cost of piers and abutments equals the total cost of the trusses. We have yet to accustom ourselves to applying the same scientific criterion to problems of political economics as to problems of engineering economics."



CITIES ARE INCREASING IN POPULATION SEVENTY-ONE AND A HALF TIMES AS FAST AS RURAL DISTRICTS. — NEWS ITEM.

—Perry in the *Portland Oregonian*.

Mr. Gillette thinks Uncle Sam doesn't need to feel so worried.

Mr. Gillette asks in conclusion, What is the most economic proportion of farmers in a nation? To begin with, he replies, we must ascertain approximately the average per capita consumption of food, then the percentage of wastage between farm and table. From this we can deduce the total weight of food that must be produced annually on the farm, allowing for poor crop years. It follows that the number of farmers can be calculated. Any number in excess of the estimated total will be distributed as a factor of safety, to supply foreign demand, or to engage in non-productive activities. He proceeds:

"The mere statement of the problems in this manner shows at once that if agricultural machinery increases the productivity of the average farmer, there must be either a decrease in the number of farmers per 100 of population, or an increase in the idleness of farmers unless there is an increase in food exports.

For half a century America has led the world in the development and production of agricultural machinery, and for twenty years it has also led the world in the scientific study of agricultural problems. Of necessity, then, America could not continue to maintain as large a percentage of its workers as farmers, unless it could steadily increase its exports of food. The latter it did not do because other countries were learning to apply both our farm-machines and our agricultural methods; and since the human stomach has a limited capacity the output of farm produce has steadily increased faster than the demand for it.

"Of all the things that mankind uses, there is no large class for which the demand is so inflexible as food. How futile, then, is all the argument and exhortation that we have heard in 'back to the farm' propaganda. As an economic campaign it has been a dire failure, because it did not offer a truly economic solution of a social problem. For exactly the same reason the campaign to increase American farm output after the close of the world-war was destined to collapse. Why increase that for which the demand is limited by the capacity of the human stomach in America and by the contents of the purse in Europe? Certainly, unless we planned to extend either credit or charity to Europe, it was a futile procedure to urge our farmers to greater productivity. Nevertheless, our daily press have teemed with just such urging.

"To me it seems clear that we should apply to problems of political economics the methods that engineers so successfully apply to problems of engineering economics."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE CHRIST-CHILD IN ART

SOME PICTURES representing the Nativity are not to be looked at near Christmas time. The "operatic ecstasy" of Correggio's "Night," at Dresden, and the "rugged assertion" of Ribera's picture, at Madrid, are among those put under the temporary tabu by Prof. Frank Jewett Mather. His reason for their exclusion at this season is their lack of the sense of wonder. He maintains that "our affair is rather with those who have lived themselves into both the mystery and tenderness of the Holy Night." In pictures of the early Christians "the ox and the ass worshiped the Child as he lay in the manger," the implication being that "all nature joined in adoration when God became flesh." Then, "around this nucleus of the worshipping beasts was gradually built up the fully peopled scene which satisfied the Christian artists well through the Middle Ages." The adoring beasts, however, always hold their "traditional post of honor behind the manger." In an interesting article in *Arts and Decoration* (New York) Professor Mather traces the development of this subject in Christian art:

"The Byzantine form of Nativity which dominated the Dark Ages merely asserts a solemn fact. Mary, in well-bred oblivion of her Child, is propt up on a pallet. Two midwives, at once guaranties of gentility and expert witnesses to Mary's intact virginity, wash the Child in the foreground. The Child appears again in the manger with the attendant beasts. Old Joseph impassively occupies an obscure corner. Above the grotto in which the scene is usually laid, angels announce the good tidings to disinterested shepherds, and sometimes for greater formality the Three Kings are introduced out of their proper time. We have an impersonal statement of a miracle—the incarnation. Take it or leave it on your peril is the attitude. One may see this type of Nativity very gracefully stated in Duccio's altar-piece at Sienna (1310), and invested with classic stateliness in the marble pulpit which Niccola Pisano cut in 1260 for the baptistery at Pisa.

"When this Byzantine composition passed into the Europe of Roland and Charlemagne, of the Crusades and Mary worship, it suffered a wonderful change. It became tense, dramatic, vibrant with awe and with joy. From Gothic France Giovanni Pisano got his chief inspiration, and his marble Nativity in the

museum at Pisa, tho only forty years later than his father's, is a world away from it in feeling. All the old Byzantine features are here and in their old places, but how the thing throbs! The mother with timid joy steals a look at her Divine Child. The sheepdogs turn amazed toward the angels; the angels fairly buttonhole the shepherds to get the message told; old Joseph,

with the look and pensiveness of some stoic philosopher, muses on the mystery of his new responsibility. Very homely and very noble is this Nativity, as a Gothic masterpiece should be. Giotto's fresco at Padua (1305) is of like temper; it is more sedate, and surely influenced by Giovanni's emotionalism.

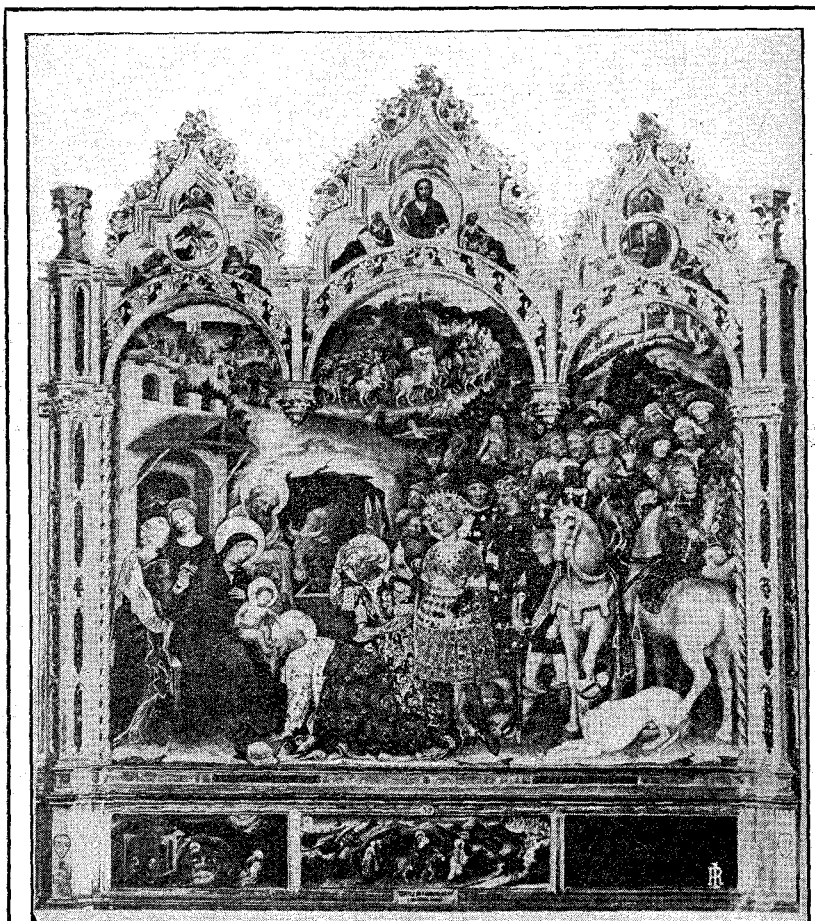
"The mundane jollity of Christmas time appears less in the artists than in the craftsmen. Especially the Gothic ivory-carvers of France pursue the jubilant mood."

Professor Mather owns an ivory, reproduced here, where the beasts are shown not only to kneel but to lick the Christ-child's feet against the cold of the winter's night. Narrative and detailed accounts of the Nativity lasted through the Middle Ages and Renaissance, "partly, one may guess, because they corresponded to the actual tableaux which men saw in the mystery plays, and, indeed, these full

representations have rightly held their own till to-day." Then—

"About the year 1400, both in Italy and the north, men wished at once to emphasize the divinity of the Christ-child and also to lend to the old theme a more tender and concentrated expression. They took from St. Bonaventura's 'Meditations' and other devotional texts the lovely invention that the young mother knelt before her own Child. They gave her a new youth, delicacy, and humility. Thus arose the composition which we may call an Adoration. It was repeated without becoming hackneyed from Norway to Sicily. There is no sweeter example of the theme than the altar-piece which Fra Filippo Lippi painted for the private chapel of Cosmo de Medici. It is now an exile at Berlin. Fra Filippo has pardonably violated the probabilities by setting the scene in a romantic grove with little ledges and watercourses. I have seen the like in early spring-time above Bernard Berenson's villa at Settignano.

"We have the theme of the Adoration in greater simplicity in a medallion by Luca della Robbia, now at Paris in the Foule collection. The sweet infatuation of young motherhood is pushed to the limit of expression without overemphasis or



Pictures by courtesy of "Arts and Decoration."

THE WHOLE STORY OF THE NATIVITY

Is conveyed in this picture by Gentile da Fabriano, painted in 1423. Most pictures deal with single features of this theme.

sentimentality. The swift and radiant angels above bear the message, *Gloria in excelsis*, which shows that Luca regarded the scene as a Nativity. He and his successor, Andrea, varied the motive in delightful ways, sometimes restoring to the composition St. Joseph and the faithful beasts. The scene is always in a heavenly No Man's Land of pale blue enamel, against which the white figures quietly assert their exquisite existence. Pearls alike of religious devotion and of art are these Robbia pieces.

"Single features of the Nativity have been generally chosen by the artists. I know only one who has attempted to convey the whole thing—the sense of midnight with big lambent stars in the deep-blue firmament, towering hills, and, amid all this silent vastness, the sudden intimate light from the angels and from the Holy Child. Have I described a modern luministic masterpiece? Not at all. You will find it in the *predella* of the 'Adoration of the Kings' which Gentile da Fabriano finished in May, 1423, for the patrician, Palla Strozzi, at Florence. The little picture marvelously combines a penetrating devotion and intimacy, with a grand spaciousness. Its observational touches, as tired old Joseph sleeping against a wintry sapling, and the alert midwife at the corner of the shed, are as tender as they are genuine. The irradiation from the *Bambino*, often a poor theatric device, seems as natural as the twinkling of the great keen stars.

"Genius is a good deal the art of putting two and two together unexpectedly. I imagine what happened is this: that Gentile attended midnight mass on Christmas of 1422 and heard the choristers sing—

Quando noctis medium
Factum est silentium,
Virginis in gremium
Misit Deus filium
Ad salutem gentium.

"Then he went out and looked into the broad, low archways of the street-shops gently aglow with the oil-lamps lit for the late returning worshipers; then he glanced up and thrilled to the incredibly bright stars shining coldly in the nocturnal blue above the rolling silhouette of the Fiesole hills. When he got up Christmas morning, he had only to put two and two together."

MOVIE "REPRISALS" THREATENED—Congress seems to get it coming and going when the projected Sunday "blue" laws are under discussion. Sunday reformers are now answered



"THE SENSE OF MIDNIGHT"

Pierced by "the sudden intimate light from the Angels and the Holy Child."

by Mr. William A. Brady, whom the New York *Telegraph* reports thus in an address at the annual dinner of the Motion Picture Directors:

"He served notice on busybodies who have determined to become keepers of the public conscience that if they go too far the motion-picture industry will be forced to make reprisals.

At present it is a legitimate industry patronized by some twenty millions of people daily, and those who promote it have no desire to go into 'politics.' But if their interests are threatened and they have no alternative, they may be constrained to use the tremendous machinery at their command for propaganda in the interest of sanity and common sense, and for the purpose of excluding from halls of legislation men whose governmental concept is found in the injunction, 'Thou shalt not.'

THE NEW BOY AND THE OLD BOOK

THE MODERN BOY HAS CHANGED, but the average writer for boys has not. The indicator of boy literature is William Heyliger, the author of "High Benton," a book which sets forth the career of a boy who entered high school without ambition or purpose. *The Publisher's Weekly* (New York) says that Mr. Heyliger has received thousands of letters from older boys telling him that *Benton's* experience was similar to theirs and that the book had changed all their ideas concerning school. He also heard from other hundreds that the book had influenced them to give up their jobs and go back to school to complete their education. Mr. Heyliger's idea of a boy's book is that it should possess all the better elements of the adult story, and that it should represent a slice of human life. "The time has passed when a writer can hope to charm an audience of from twelve to eighteen years with a stereotyped story of school or adventure or sport," avers this insurgent, for "the modern boy is a skilled mechanic, thanks to the motorcycle and the automobile. He builds model airplanes. He is something of a business man; by the hundreds of thousands he turns his hand to some form of industry after school-hours and makes the proposition pay. He has come through a world-war, and has had his outlook broadened. He is, all around, a keener,



"THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT."

This and the picture above are from the *predella* to Gentile da Fabriano's altarpiece given entire on the preceding page.

brighter, better educated boy than his cousin of twenty years ago." All this has been found out by everybody, it appears, but the writer of boys' books. Mr. Heyliger goes on:

"In adult fiction we have the men and women who write realism, who are concerned with present-day problems, who seek out human documents and try to present them with color and precision. When realism is merged with romance the combination produces the highest art of the story-teller. But in the field of boy literature realism has never so much as been sighted, and romance has, except in isolated instances, been an unguessed god.

"The average writer for boys has made the deadly mistake of writing down to his audience. If he only knew it, he ought to write up to it. Within the past month an editor of a famous American magazine said that boys wanted stories of action, action, action, and that they had no sympathy for shades of feeling; in other words, that everything with them was black and white. This is the mistake that has kept juvenile literature down in the rut. Emotionally, the boy is more easily moved than his father. He is quicker to laughter, quicker to tears, quicker to those spinal tingles that spell thrill and suspense. With the boy, life is in the morning, the adult is a bit tired and sophisticated. Almost invariably, when a young man writes and tells me of a part of one of my books that moved him, it is a part that was a pure appeal to the emotions. And except for the emotion of suspense, all these fine receptive backgrounds that the boy possesses have been ignored by the writers who blandly assumed that they understood him and just what it was he wanted.

"The boy of to-day is interested in the life of to-day. In a lesser sense, to-day's problems are his own problems. He reads the newspapers. In school he discusses topical events. He belongs to debating societies and no longer debates time-worn, dusty, academic questions. He's alive. He's a part of the world and the things that are happening affect his own little world. He wants to know. School is his biggest job and presents his biggest problem. I have proved that he'll read a story dealing with education if it is told in terms of school-life as he knows it and understands it. He's interested in work because within a few years he'll join the laboring army. He's interested in politics because in a few years he'll vote. He's interested in all phases of modern life because in a few years he'll be in the thick of things. But always the story must be interpreted to him through the feelings and actions, experience and reactions, of some one close to his own age and a part of his own world. Bearing only this in mind, there is no reason why the boys' novel is not possible."

Mr. William Rose Benét dares poetically to differ with Mr. Heyliger about at least one boy of that somewhat indefinite past. We find his poem in the New York *Evening Post*. Only here comes up the eternal question of what is a boy's book:

BOOKS ET VERITAS

When I was a youngster just going to school
(The pitiful tale that one tells!)
My brain ran a-rippling with ballads by Kipling,
I worshiped the earlier Wells.
I often was seen with *The Strand Magazine*,
I adored Lancelots, Bediveres,
Gobbled Stevenson's fable and Arthur's "Round Table"
And swore by the "Three Musketeers."

When I was as green, yes, as green as the gage
That pouts from a jam I adore,
I wore out "Tom Sawyer" till scarcely a page
But fluttered away to the floor.
I thought Howard Pyle, in his "Wonder Clock" style,

Could hardly be beat by the best;
The thrills that I had in "A Modern Aladdin"
Supplied the infallible test.

When I was untrained and unversed in the arts
I loved Andrew Lang, Edward Lear;
Bought numberless tomes of the great "Sherlock Holmes"
And envied his brilliant career;
In the "Tale of Two Cities" the thrill that is pity's
Conveyed how superb it may still be.
I thought "Kenilworth" was a joy upon earth,
And I simply was dazzled by "Trilby."

When I was a sprig and my standards
were low,
Uncritical, unautocratic,
I used to exult in Jack London and Poe,
Which I read in bed, bathroom, and
attic.
Alas, that's the truth of my terrible youth,
Such the books I thought 'way above
par.
Gee, I thought they were great, in my ju-
venile state, ...
And I still am convinced that they are.



"THE MUNDANE JOLLITY OF CHRISTMAS,"

Is shown by the Gothic ivory-carvers of France,
like this one from Professor Mather's collection.

DECAY OF CHORAL MUSIC

IN SPITE OF ALL THE MUSIC, vocal and instrumental, that fills our concert-halls, one critic, at least, will not admit that musical taste and appreciation are so greatly advanced. Our forefathers had more real musical culture than we, is his conviction, and the recent announcement of the suspension of concerts by the Musical Art Society of New York lends authority to his contention. The death of this society, says Mr. H. E. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, "is in accordance with the frivolous, superficial, degenerate, hypocritical, and dishonest spirit of the times toward the things in music

which make for real gentleness and refinement." The society, it is pointed out, could not hold out against "the decay in appreciation and taste for choral music in general." Mr. Krehbiel is writing about New York, but as New York is the fountain-head for musical activities in the country the same conditions may be expected elsewhere, tho, perhaps, in a less aggravated form. Mr. Krehbiel scoffs at the reported "extraordinary uplift" which the public is experiencing through "automatic music machines and more orchestral concerts and piffling instrumental and vocal recitals than it can assimilate or pay for," while all the time "turning their backs on all forms of choral music." His further comment takes a decidedly sardonic turn:

"Oratorios are voted a bore because they are not bedizened with theatrical tinsel, offer no opportunities to burn incense under the nostrils of prima donnas and tenors and present no lascivious phrasings in subject matter. They might be saved for a while, presumably, if the third part of Haydn's 'Creation' were presented as a drama, with scenic stage furniture, and Adam and Eve in traditional costume, or new works be created to delineate such Biblical stories as the encounter of Joseph with Potiphar's wife, the 'triangle' in which David and Uriah figured, or the incident of Susannah and the Elders. Without such helps the event is easily to be foreseen when the Oratorio Society will be dried up like Cherith's brook and even the Christmastide performances of 'The Messiah' will cease. No doubt there will then be writers for the newspapers who will hail the new order as an evidence of advancement in musical intelligence and taste; but we can easily imagine a historian fifty or a hundred years hence drawing a comparative picture of music in New York in the seventy-five years between 1775 and 1850 and the present time and crediting the people of the earlier period with greater love for the art, better taste, and a more intelligently

directed enthusiasm than are evidenced by the activities of to-day."

Mr. Krehbiel anticipates and accepts the charge of "old-fogysm, conservatism, reaction," and seems, in fact, to glory in it, especially since he is backed up by certain little known historical facts:

"Even the owners of automatic music-machines will admit the fact that the small part which they take in providing music for themselves has an influence upon their enjoyment of it. As a matter of fact no amount of mere hearing can compare in such influence with participation in performance, nor is there a quicker or surer way to intelligent appreciation. And to that end there is no better medium than choral singing. It was because he realized this that Schumann, who gave many helpful hints to musical amateurs, gave this advice to musical students, 'Sing diligently in choirs; especially the middle voices, for this will make you musical.' Why the middle voices? Because they beget real sympathy for the art and discourage selfish vain-glory. To perform even reasonably well upon an instrument costs strenuous labor and application, and until reasonable proficiency is attained gives comparatively little pleasure to the student, while the effort to attain it causes much pain to the unfortunates who 'can not choose but hear.' The early communities in America had few instrumental musicians for obvious reasons. To gratify their love for the art, they, of necessity, turned to choral singing, with the result, of great interest to historical students, that among them grew up the first amateur singing societies, the first, the earliest organizations of the kind in the world. We say it advisedly. Before Carl Friedrich Fasch, accompanist to the royal flautist, Frederick the Great, organized the *Singakademie* in Berlin, which is set down in history as the first of all amateur singing societies (note the word amateur), at least two such societies had been called into existence in America. The same year, 1815, which saw the origin of the sixth amateur singing society in Germany, saw also the foundation of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. Only a few years later the church choirs of the then small town of Cincinnati were combining to give concerts at which choruses from the oratorios of Handel and Haydn were sung.

"When I published a history of the Oratorio Society of New York, in 1884, I had not been able to tell anything definitely about this city's choral activities in the eighteenth century. Mr. Sonneck's history of concert life in America, the fruit of painstaking research among old newspapers, has helped us to a wider knowledge of what concerts were like in the years which used to be passed over or talked about as if they belonged to the Dark Ages, and now we know that concerts of vocal and orchestral music like the *Liebhaber Concerte* and the meetings of the *Collegia Musica* in Germany were duplicated in the principal cities of the Atlantic coast from the fourth decade of the eighteenth century to its end. At a concert given on May 4, 1786, in Philadelphia, the choir numbered 250 singers, the orchestra fifty instrumentalists, and the 'Halleluiahs' chorus from 'The Messiah' was performed. Moreover, in the orchestra sat men who had played two years before in the first Handel commemoration in Westminster Abbey. Seventy-six years ago there was enough musical enthusiasm in New York to warrant the managers of a projected choral festival to invite Spohr and Mendelssohn to conduct it—not one or the other, but both. Is New York more musical now, when the Oratorio Society has limited its activity this season to a single performance of 'The Messiah' and a project to give a festival—one-half without orchestra—next spring, and the Musical Art Society has been permitted to die?"

REWRITING "MARGOT'S" DIARY

SEVERAL ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE on this side of the ocean to write skits on Mrs. Asquith's autobiography. "The Sun Dial," of the New York *Sun*, has one containing a supposititious account of a drive to a party: "Unfortunately the brougham broke down on the way to the Chure—ills, and father was flung against the curbstone, dashing his brains out. The coachman also was killed. But I succeeded in catching one of the horses, and, mounting upon his back, I galloped on to the Chur—chills. I am still the best rider in the world, but at that time I was a far better horsewoman even than I am now." Arriving at the party, material for another entry in the Diary was furnished: "'Damn her eyes,' I heard Lady R—ndolph Chur—hill mutter, and her hand grasped a fish-knife convulsively as she darted a black look at me. She had a forehead like a panther. But H. R. H. only said, 'So this is little Marg—t!'"

More English is the following attempt of *London Opinion*:

"FROM MR. ASQUITH'S DIARY

"July, 1914—Attended the Conference at Buckingham Palace to settle the Home-Rule question. Great difficulty in arranging matters. Carson and Redmond were both adamant, and both threatened civil war. Lloyd George suggested nine compromises in succession without result. All at once the door opened, and She came in drest like an Irish colleen and danced a jig. 'That'll put you all in better temper,' she said, adding gaily to L. G., 'I'd like to see your wife do that.' L. G. seemed sulky, and stooped suggesting compromises. We broke up without getting any definite result. Sometimes I am tempted to

wish that She would let me alone.

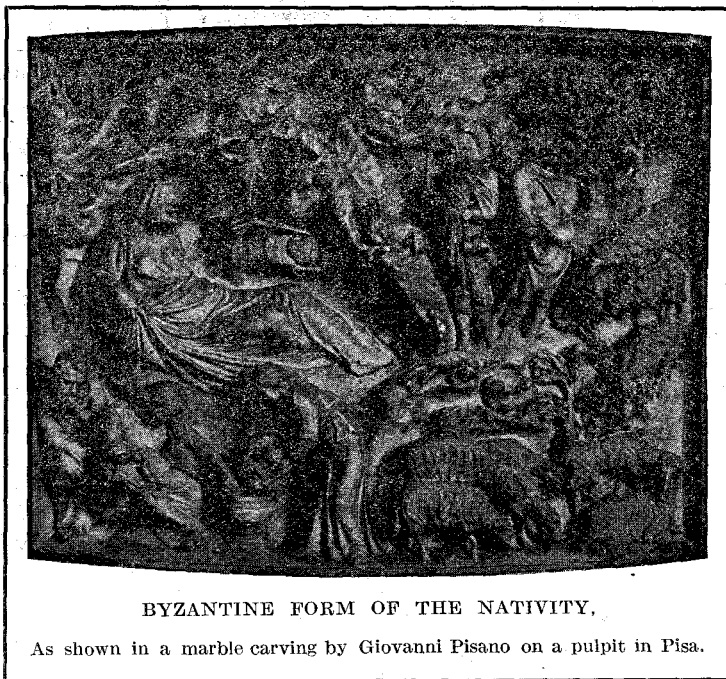
"August, 1914—It was a tense and solemn moment. Haldane had, with some difficulty, sunk some of himself into the largest armchair. Grey sat with his elbows on the table gazing solemnly into futurity. Winston whistled merrily. Runciman snored in a corner. Lloyd George at the top of his voice was singing 'Land of my Fathers.' Otherwise, intense silence prevailed. I stood gazing at the clock till the hands approached eleven. At last the great timepiece chimed out the hour. 'Gentlemen,' I said, with emotion, 'we are at war with —' A tremendous bump outside interrupted me. We all stood aghast. Had German efficiency started bombing us the very second war began? The old butler opened the door. 'I beg your pardon, sir,' he said, 'but in her hurry to be in at the start Mrs. Asquith slid down the banisters, and I think she's broken her collar-bone again.'

"December, 1916—I have resigned and he has got my place. Well, he is welcome to it. I am worn out with the struggle. I wish to retire from public life, but She is angry and will not allow it. When I persisted She declared that unless I came out and led the Opposition to the Welsh wizard She would go on the halls and dance as Salome with a dummy head of Lloyd George on a charger. She would, too! Decided to take up the leadership of the Opposition.

"November, 1919—She has published her Diary. I would not read it in advance, because She would have published it anyhow. Far better always to wait and see. I have waited. I have seen.

"Met Balfour—'Some one told me that Margot is writing a book,' he said. 'What is it about?' 'What isn't it about?' I answered bitterly.

"Looked up my old Diary and decided to publish it. Know that then I shall have the sympathy of England's husbands."



BYZANTINE FORM OF THE NATIVITY.

As shown in a marble carving by Giovanni Pisano on a pulpit in Pisa.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHRIST OF THE MEDALS

THE FACE OF HIM whose birth the Christian world celebrates to-day was never limned by painter or described by contemporary, so far as we can learn from the Bible narratives or authentic history. Was the Man of Nazareth one "altogether lovely," "the chiefest among ten thousand," or was he a "Man of Sorrows" without "form or comeliness," with "no beauty that we should desire him"—who can say? The first literary descriptions of the person of Jesus appear several hundred years after the beginning of the Christian era. We have no way of knowing whether the traditional Christ-face of art has any justification in fact. There is a legendary story that a portrait of Christ painted during his lifetime was perpetuated in a bronze and gold tablet; that when the Turks expelled the Christians from Asia this tablet was hidden away together with three gold coins bearing the same image, was found in the treasury of a certain king of the Turks, and was given by him to a certain noble German who was on a visit to the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. It was thus brought to Europe and copied by some painter. However this may be, the Italian artists of the Renaissance are found reproducing and modifying a very definite type of the Christ-face. One interesting phase of this development is taken up by Mr. G. F. Hill in his recently published book on "The Medallic Portraits of Christ" (Oxford Press). He confines himself to the portraits of Christ left behind by the designers of the beautiful medals of the Renaissance, that is, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A few of the types with which he illustrates his book are herewith introduced; in each case only the obverse, bearing the Christ portrait, is shown.

Mr. Hill believes that all later representations in art have

been influenced by the literary descriptions of Christ, of which the earliest "seems to be that given by John of Damascus, who died about 745." Better known, he continues, "is the famous letter supposed to have been written by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate." The best authorities, we are told, doubt if

this letter can be traced before the thirteenth century. "A third description is given by Nicephorus Callisti (Xanthopoulos), who died about 1350." As we are informed:

"John of Damascus describes Christ as having meeting eye-brows, fine eyes, long nose, curly hair, stooping shoulders, fresh complexion, black beard, and a skin the color of wheat, as well as other characteristics which do not concern us here. Nicephorus agrees in most particulars with John, adding that his hair was golden, not very thick, inclining to curliness; eye-brows black, not much curved; beautiful eyes, bright and inclined to brown; long nose; beard golden, and not very long; hair of the head long; attitude somewhat stooping; complexion wheat-colored; face not round, but rather pointed below, and slightly rubicund. The letter of Lentulus describes his hair as nut-brown, smooth to the ears, curling on the shoulders, parted in the middle; his forehead smooth and serene; his face without wrinkle or blemish, slightly rubicund; nose and teeth good; full beard, like his hair, not long, but forked in the middle, etc., etc."

The first appearance of the head of Christ on coins is in the reign of Justinian II. (A.D. 685-95). As our author tells us:

"He is represented with long flowing hair, mustache and beard, and a cross behind the head. It is a full-face representation, such as was only to be expected at the time, when it is quite the exception to find a profile portrait on a coin. The facing bearded bust of Christ, with various modifications, continues in use in Byzantium down to the very end of the coinage in 1448. The beardless bust, also facing, does not appear until



A FLEMISH PAINTER'S CHRIST.

Thought to have inspired the most striking type of the medallic portraits of Christ. It is the work of a follower of Jan Van Eyck.



AN ITALIAN MEDAL.



A FRENCH CARVING.



A GERMAN ENGRAVING.

AS THE CHRIST OF THE FLEMISH PAINTER APPEARS IN THE ART OF THREE NATIONS.

the reign of Manuel I. (A.D. 1143-80). These facing types had no influence whatever on the Renaissance attempts at portraying the Savior, which, so far as medals are concerned, are invariably in profile, usually to the left. The busts of Christ on the coins, in fact, are merely examples, on a small scale, of the orthodox Byzantine iconography of Christ, which Italian art discarded as soon as it felt able to do so."

In the fifteenth century there was an early type of portrait which shows a face "refined but weak, with a fairly long, pointed beard and long hair, a lock being brushed back from the forehead over the temple." This type, however, had very little effect on the development of the medallion portraits of Christ, and the really important fifteenth-century medals showed a less conventional, if less beautiful, countenance. This is the type reproduced in several illustrations on the preceding page. "The chief peculiarities of the type of Christ on these medals are the retreating forehead, the thick, fleshy nose and lips, the mustache which leaves the upper lip almost bare, starting from the wing of the nose, the short, forked beard, the cruciferous nimbus with circles in the arms of the cross." On the obverse is the inscription in one form or another YHS XPC SALVATOR MVNDI. This type was common in Italy and also influenced artists in France and Germany early in the next century. Mr. Hill discusses at great length the origin of this conception of the countenance of Jesus. He finds sufficient reason for believing that the Christ-face of these medals was derived from the Flemish painting of the fifteenth century which is reproduced on page 33. It is now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin, and represents Christ in the act of blessing, the right hand being only partly seen. It is supposed to be the work of a follower of Jan Van Eyck. Mr. Hill discusses several theories as to the origin of the picture, but does not state any definite conclusion.

With the sixteenth century the medallion portrait of Christ assumes a different character. Again it is inspired by a great painter, and the influence of Leonardo da Vinci is emphasized by some authorities. These medallion portraits are characterized by a "somewhat sweet, effeminate beauty." An important group of sixteenth-century medals is called the Hebrew group because of the Hebrew inscriptions. There has been an enormous literature on the subject of these medals. It was been argued that they were prepared to celebrate the conversion of Jews to Christianity. Mr. Hill, however, prefers the theory that they were simply made and used as charms. He says on this point:

"Mr. Leon Germain has shown that the formula *Christus rex venit in pace, Deus homo factus est* [in Hebrew on some of the medals], came into use toward the end of the fourteenth century, and was especially in vogue in the fifteenth and sixteenth cen-

turies, as an incantation against demons. For that reason it is especially common on bells of the time. There is nothing improbable in the theory, proposed by Mr. Germain, that these medals were made and used as charms. At any rate, we know that in the seventeenth century they were frequently met with and were commonly to be seen suspended to the necks of children. The motive underlying this custom is explained by the following passage from an eighteenth-century numismatist:

"I was lately asked by an honest fellow what was the meaning of the 'penny' which his child had up to that time worn round his neck. His pastor had once seen it, and had said that this superstitious coin should not be any longer hung around the child's neck. His wife thought it was a charm against the falling-sickness, and had made all her children wear it hitherto; but if it was anything evil and magical, he would have it put away. I answered that I had never devoted myself to the explanation of Hebrew coins, and he ought rather to ask the pastor. Then, since the pastor had disapproved of the child's wearing the coin, he would be able to tell him the reason why he held it to be superstitious. A few days afterward he came to me again, and reported that in reply to further questioning the pastor had said that it was a scandalous abuse of the name and likeness of Jesus Christ to suppose that a 'penny,' on which they were found, could defend children from the falling-sickness."

"This use of the medal as an amulet is probably now obsolete."

One of the finest of the sixteenth-century medals is represented by one attributed to Leone Leoni and reproduced on this page. This conception of the face of Christ appears in a number of other sixteenth-century medals. Beginning with the jubilee of 1550 came a regular series of papal medals with a bust of Christ. One of these, bearing the common inscription, BEATI QUI CVSTODIVNT VIAS MEAS, is reproduced below. An oval medal by Antonio Abondio, the last of the great Italian medalists, is also reproduced. After this time in Italy, we are told, the medalists seemed to be unable to improve on the types here pictured, and either leave the subject alone or produce mere mechanical imitations. There were, however, some interesting German medals of the sixteenth century, three of which are shown on the opposite page.

This study of the medals of Christ, Mr. Hill concludes,

"Has introduced us to one or two works of art of good quality, and a great crowd of mediocrities, for which the description 'shoddy' is hardly too strong. It confirms the experience which may be gathered from other fields, that the influence of the devotional spirit, after the primitive stages of artistic development have been passed, is, if not precisely inimical, at least not actively favorable to good art. Religious medals, considered as a whole, may be placed on the same artistic level as hymns. But, like hymns, apart from their devotional aspect, they have a certain interest which makes them a fitting, if modest, subject for investigation."



THE COMMONEST MEDAL.
16th-century "Hebrew medal."



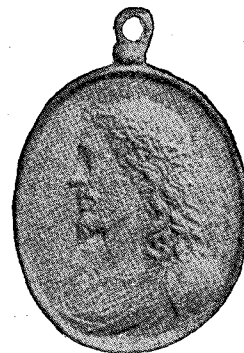
A CHRIST OF "SWEET,
EFFEMINATE BEAUTY."



A MEDAL ATTRIBUTED TO
LEONE LEONI.



PAPAL JUBILEE MEDAL
OF 1550.



THE WORK OF ANTONIO
ABONDIO.

THE CHRIST WITH SHORT BEARD AND LONG HAIR CHARACTERISTIC OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY MEDALS.



THE NEW RELIGION IN RUSSIA

RELIGION IN RUSSIA has so far, it seems, withstood the fiery blasts of Bolshevism, and certain accounts indicate that the revolution has acted as a crucible through which the faith has passed and been refined. A new and liberal Church has sprung up on the ashes of the old, and the agnosticism of the political leaders seems but to intensify, at least to some observers, the religion of the masses. Mrs. Clare Sheridan, the English sculptress who went to Russia to do the heads of Lenine, Trotsky, and other Bolshevik leaders, and whose diary recently appeared in the *New York Times*, was impressed with the idea that religion will not easily be obliterated from the minds of the people. She observed that they paid no heed to that sign inscribed, "Religion Is the Opiate of the People," hung before Red Square in Petrograd, and that in their churches they were particularly devout. Boris Sokolov, a prominent Socialist-Revolutionist, who recently escaped from a Bolshevik prison in Moscow, is witness to the same evidences of spirituality among the masses, and records with some feeling the impression made upon him—"a stranger to religion"—by the deep piety of the people. The old, bureaucratic Orthodox Church has died, or is dying, he says in an article appearing in the Russian radical daily, *Posledniya Novosty* (Paris), and reprinted in *The Bulletin* of the anti-communist Russian Information Bureau in New York. A new priest, he says, has arrived, or is arriving, in the place of the old Orthodox clergyman. He is "more a man of the world." He does not wear long hair, but does wear a collar; he is non-political, but independent, and in favor of an independent church. Frequently he attacks the Bolshevik régime; but he is always forgiven. Elsewhere the "Reds" have won, but—

"The struggle between the Bolsheviks and religion has ended in the victory of the latter. An obvious, positive, and decisive victory! And at the present time the Bolsheviks are no longer interfering with religion. Nay, more than that—and these are well-established facts—more and more frequently the Communists themselves are being married at church. At the point of death they send for the priest. Their children are being baptized. And so all through.

"Here is a 'Red' Army hospital to be inaugurated. And—at the request of the soldiers a prayer service is held. The sentiments of 1918 and 1919 seem never to have existed at all! In a bloodless struggle the Orthodox Church has defeated Bolshevism. But, having been victorious, it has transformed itself. It has become more of a church, more Christian, less canonically orthodox.

"Lately religious fraternities have been growing and gaining firm ground more and more in Petrograd. These fraternities are forming themselves in the various districts of the city,

attracting the more religiously devoted elements, and organizing peculiar societies, regular communes with common property. This, because the organization is founded on fraternal relationship and Christian love."

Much time is devoted by these fraternities to "disputes" on religion and philosophy, and they group themselves and gravitate about the Institute of Theology—"a peculiar institution, being almost the only one not subsidized by the Soviet Government, and perhaps for this very reason extraordinarily vital and vigorous." Professor of Philosophy N. Losski, one of the leaders of the institution, told the writer about "a most wonderful attitude among the student body toward their work," and their generosity in looking after the wants of the professors. Often, especially in the workers' quarters, "disputes" are carried on after the religious church services, and one of these is described:

"It was a small parish church. It is half dark. Instead of candles there are burning *louchinas* (kindling wood), dim and smoky. The church is crowded, as if it were some great holiday. The congregation is all through composed of laboring people. The womenfolk wear head-shawls. And there are more men than women. In the pulpit there is Professor Losski. He is slight of build, and a splendid orator. He is speaking about the universal soul, and about the conception of divinity. And he connects his philosophic intuitivism firmly with the Orthodox faith. He speaks plainly and clearly.

"He has finished. Silence ensued. Long, very long. Then a Communist jumps up. He is a youth, about twenty, the chairman of the local union of Communist youth. And he began to talk, railing at God and church. Thereupon the whole congregation, as if at a signal, but probably actually given by some one, began to chant a prayer hymn.

"The group of Communist youth, not numerous, in turn, began to sing the 'Internationale.' And for quite some time both blended into one, the prayer and the 'Internationale,' until at last the powerful chorus of the worshipers drowned the sounds of the 'Internationale.' Then Losski again spoke. And the congregation sank to its knees after his sermon, praying long. And the majority of this assemblage were workers. This seemed to me so fantastic and strange!

"In the speeches of the preachers and priests we can often find considerable departures from the traditions and sentiments of the Orthodox Church. In a conversation which I had on this subject with the philosopher Berdiayev, an authority on matters of the Orthodox Church, he expressed a few very interesting thoughts on this problem.

"A new Orthodox Church," said he, "is being raised. A more Christian, a more liberal church. The Revolution brought freedom to the Orthodox Church; it has liberated it from bondage."

"Of course, all this is still dim and indefinite. But, then, the Russian Church is now only in the course of reformation, and her future outlines are only beginning to emerge from the dim mists."

THE "INVISIBLE GUEST" AT THE CHRISTMAS DINNER

WHAT CHRISTIAN FAMILY would not prepare a place of honor at the Christmas feast if it were thought that Jesus might come in, just as he entered those homes at Bethany and Emmaus? But in many homes there will be a place laid for the Guest of Honor—acceptable to him, since "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these" "ye have done it unto me." The daily press give wide publicity to Herbert Hoover's appeal to "entertain an invisible guest for Christmas." He suggests that every family place an empty plate and a vacant chair at the Christmas feast, that this be a reminder of an orphaned, starving, perhaps sick, child three thousand miles away in a land made desolate by war. A "dinner ticket" can be bought for \$10, which will give one child in Europe a meal a day from now until next harvest—a meal, as the *New York Evening World* observes, which will "probably mean the difference between life and death." The receipt for the money placed before the vacant chair will, as the *New York paper* notes, "be mute but conclusive evidence that the family in the midst of plenty has not forgotten those less fortunate." "With the 'dinner ticket' before the vacant chair the 'little invisible guest' will become real." It is real to our President and to our President-elect. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are providing for 250 children. President Wilson announces that he will adopt twenty of them as his temporary wards. And he suggests to his fellow countrymen "that the circles around their Christmas-trees will be incomplete unless, mingled with their own expectant children, they shall visualize some of the waifs of Central Europe, stretching out their thin hands to pluck from the boughs of the trees, not toys, but bread, without which they must perish."

The plea voiced by Mr. Hoover for an "invisible guest" at every Christmas-table is "peculiarly human and heart-reaching," says the *New York Evening Mail*, one of the newspapers which indorse his plan strongly and enthusiastically. It says:

"There are at least 3,500,000 children in the stricken parts of Europe from whom the cry of cold, of hunger, of pain, and of weakness is now going up. If you could get one of those children to your home for the Christmas feast you would be a supremely happy man, woman, or child.

"But it is within the power of every family in America that will have a Christmas feast, no matter how modest, to share with one, or two, or ten, or a hundred, or a thousand children in the grim world of want beyond the ocean, the good cheer of the holiday that is observed in honor of the supremely great man who was the friend of little children. . . .

"If you do your share, however modest it may be, you will be entertaining an 'invisible guest' at your own feast. And who shall say that that guest will not be an angel—some man or woman of the future whose heart and brain will confer inestimable benefits upon mankind?"

Readers desirous to entertain an "invisible guest" or a score or more, may send in their checks for "dinner tickets" to The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund.



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THE INVISIBLE GUEST.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

KOREA'S RELIGIOUS PERIL

CAN KOREA KEEP HER SOUL when the theology in which her Christian population has been nurtured feels the attack of science? This is one of the dangers which menace Korean liberation—a danger added to the alleged Japanese policy of repression and assimilation and the seeming reversal of the recently proclaimed "Gospel of Self-Determination." Under the fire of persecution the Koreans found themselves, and became "magnificent patriots," and in 1919 the spirit of Korean Christians was "like that of the early Christian martyrs." But there has come a revulsion of feeling, says Allan A. Hunter, who has recently returned from a trip through the Far East, in *The Christian Work*. "Even as America has swung back from her extreme idealism, . . . so Korea is in danger of reacting," and her people,

thinks the writer, will have a hard time keeping up to their present-day patriotism. In addition to the likelihood of a psychological reaction, "they are now being exposed to a withering wind of cynicism," and soon will know better than "to pin their hope to Western expressions of international idealism." So, while her political aspirations are being foiled, we are told, by Japanese repression, and incessant propaganda is being directed against missionaries and Christian schools, the Korean soul is, in the end, menaced by literalness and its own "extreme Christian conservatism." How, then, the new foundlings of Christianity will withstand constant assaults of material forces, political foes, and a broader interpretation of the Christian teaching is a serious question. The Korean Christians, numbering 300,000

out of a population of sixteen to twenty millions, take their religion passionately, we are told, by the writer in *The Christian Work*, who continues:

"Christianity, with those white-gowned men and women, is a raging fire, no flickering flame. And the missionaries fostering that fire are dedicated spirits who love their work and who love the Koreans.

"But the Christians of Korea are tied to the kind of theology that created the world in one hundred and sixty-eight hours. They look for Jesus to appear in a cloud of glory any day now on the Mount of Olives. They overemphasize the second coming and underemphasize social service.

"Now this kind of desperate enthusiasm gets quick results; the converts won are sincere and numerous. But in spite of the temporary gains it is bound to cause trouble for the Koreans. Not this year, perhaps, but in this generation, the young men who have been nurtured on the antievolution doctrine are going to run up against science. Then what will happen? Will they adhere to the old faith? Probably not. With an access of skepticism, they will be tempted to throw away their entire religion with their antiquated theology.

"Japan's repression may not conquer the Koreans, but Japan's science possibly will. And unless the missionaries commence immediately to present a Christianity interpreted in modern terms, a skepticism, and with it a pessimism of discouraging proportions, will sweep over the peninsula.

"Korea is threatened with a revulsion of feeling, with Japanese repression, and with eventual skepticism. In the face of such dangers, can Korea keep her soul?"

You would be the happiest giver alive

—if you could hang the gift of health on every branch of your home Christmas tree this year. But do you realize that eating good soup every day is one of the surest means to bring this priceless gift into your home and keep it there?

Every time you serve Campbell's appetizing Tomato Soup on your home table you help to cultivate the habit of health in the family circle.

Isn't this the finest gift of all?

Made of the pure juice of sound red-ripe tomatoes and other choice and nutritious ingredients, this tempting soup so strengthens digestion, so helps to regulate the body-building processes of the entire system that it proves as wholesome and satisfying as it is delicious.

As a Cream of Tomato, prepared according to the simple directions on the label, is one of the most inviting ways to serve it.

21 kinds 15c a can



"I love this Campbell's Christmas tree
Which grows so green and tall
Of many joys it brings to me
This gift is best of all"



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

IT was inevitable that America should follow, tho belatedly, the example of France and England in burying the body of some unknown soldier in some national shrine. Already the press are discussing the proposal, and this, we think, warrants a page of the memorial poems printed in England. Not since the end of the war have deeper notes been struck, nor has the heart of a nation been so poignantly touched. The first is from the grand old man of English letters and is published in the Armistice Day Section of the *London Times*:

"AND THERE WAS A GREAT CALM"

(November 11, 1918)

By THOMAS HARDY

I

There had been years of Passion—caustic, cold—
And much Despair, and Anger heaving high,
Care whitely watching Sorrows manifold,
Among the young, among the weak and old;
And the Spirit of Compassion whispered, "Why?"

II

Men had not paused to answer. Foes distraught
Pierced the thinned peoples in a brutelike blindness,
Philosophies that sages long had taught,
And Selflessness, were as an unknown thought,
And "Hell!" and "Shell!" were yapped at
Loving-kindness.

III

The feeble folk at home had grown full-used
To "dug-outs," "snipers," "Huns," from the
war-adept
In the mornings heard, and at eve-tides perused.
To day-dreamt men in millions, when they
mused—
To nightmare-men in millions, when they slept.

IV

Waking to wish existence timeless, null,
Sirius they watched above where armies fell:
He seemed to check his flapping when, in the lull
Of night a boom came thencewise, like the dull
Echo of a stone dropt into some deep well.

V

So, when old hopes that earth was bettering slowly
Were dead and damned, there sounded, "War is
done!"
One morrow. Said the bereft, and meek, and
lowly,
"Will men some day be given to grace? yea,
wholly,
And in good sooth, as our dreams used to run?"

VI

Breathless they paused. Out there men raised
their glance
To where had stood those poplars lank and
lopped,
As they had raised it through the four years'
dance
Of Death, in the now familiar mud of France;
And murmured, "Strange, this! How? All firing
stopt?"

VII

Ay; all was hushed. The about-to-fire fired not.
The aimed-at moved away in trance-lipped song.
One checkless regiment slung a clinching shot
And turned. The Spirit of Irony smirked
"What?
Spoil peradventures woven of Rage and Wrong?"

VIII

Thenceforth no flying fires inflamed the gray.
No hurtlings shook the dewdrop from the thorn,
No moan perplexed the mute bird on the spray.

Worn horses mused: "We are not whipt to-day";
No weft-winged engines blurred the moon's thin
horn.

IX

Calm fell. From heaven distilled a clemency;
There was Peace on earth; and Silence in the sky:
Some could, some could not, shake off misery:
The Sinister Spirit sneered: "It had to be!"
And again the Spirit of Pity whispered "Why?"

In an earlier issue we reprinted a poem
with "machinery" similar to this; but this
one in *The Westminster Gazette* has a wider
scope and expresses the true democratic
heart of the Empire:

AT THE ABBEY DOOR

By W. G. HOLE

*I hear one knock as none have knocked before:
Ho! there without—who knocks?*

Open the door:

I would abide here.

Say, by whose decree—

*What warrant hast thou? All who dwell with me
Came hither royally.*

Then shouldst thou, indeed,
Make haste to open. Shouldst thou warrant
need:

Will this not serve thee that a people stands
Bareheaded while I knock; that busy hands
And hurrying feet are stayed on half the globe,
And that a king, doffing his crown and robe,
Attends me, and would not presume to claim
Fitness to be my sponsor.

Name? Thy name?

Men know me not by name, but I am he
For whom this house was built. The wise, the
great,

The brave, with honored names, brought here in
state

Did but unwittingly prepare my way.
Their souls prophetic of some far-off day
Of trial when each of all his dreams might see
That last fulfilment now beheld in me.
Hence is it that, not as they came of yore,
I come as to mine own house.

Fling wide the door!

*This is whom we await . . . O Greatness! born
When none had thoughts of greatness; who with scorn
For all self-seeking dared to pay the price,
Loving that well which thou didst sacrifice!
O perfectness of pity, honor, truth!
Who gav'st to England thine eternal youth,
Revealing once for all what she could be—
Enter this house of reverence built for thee!*

THE sacrificed identity is the idea at the
root of these two, also in *The Westminster
Gazette*:

NOVEMBER 11, 1920

By MAUD SLESSOR

Miles Ignotus!

I am he

For whom these ceremonies be,

The concentrate epitome

Of those who died

On land or sea.

Son to each mute mourning mother,

Husband of each widowed wife,

To all sisters their dead brother:

For all that live gave I my life,

Freely,

Contentedly,

Proud to be

Miles Ignotus.

THE UNKNOWN

By HUMBERT WOLFE

All men in me shall know, who am unknown,
Themselves. For on the road that I have trod,
Like me, all lose themselves, and walk alone,
Like me, unknown of men, but known to God.

It is pointed out that hereafter this spot
in the Abbey will be the most visited of all.
No caller at this shrine, whatever else he
seeks to view, will overlook the inscription
on the Abbey floor. The universality of
its appeal moves the versifier of *The Daily
Mail* to this:

HER OWN

By TOUCHSTONE

Out of the mists he comes,
Unnamed, unknown,
To the hushed sob of drums,
Back to his own,
To that dear island home for which he fell.
The splendid victors here shall bear his pall
And King and people do him reverence,
For him the bugle sounds the last, sad call,
Yet of his passing hence
We nothing know and of his warlike deeds
No tongue may ever tell.

Enough it is that this is one
Of that great Army of our glorious dead
Who surely, tho by mortal eyes unseen,
Follow with ghostly tread,
Rank upon rank, our unknown warrior's bier,
And every prayer for him, and every tear
That falls, are theirs, and theirs the undying fame
To which his soul is heir, whose very name
Is lost in that great glory which they share.

This was a simple shepherd of the hills,
This was a hewer in the deepest mine,
A toiler in the clamor of the mills,
A scion of an old and honored line.
A lad whose eager feet were scarcely set
On manhood's threshold and a warrior grim,
Scarred in an hundred fights, who left his home
In that dark hour nor knew one vain regret
For all that he had yielded. Yea, in him
Each mother knows her son, each widow knows
Her long-mourned husband, and the maid unwed
Her lover. So when reverent hands shall close
That narrow yet that all-embracing grave
In the dim, pillared twilight of the nave,
How shall we call him yet our unknown dead?

JOHN DRINKWATER, the dramatizer of
Lincoln, has these verses in *The Daily News*:

THE MAN WHO WON THE WAR

By JOHN DRINKWATER

To-day let all philosophies be dumb,
And every ardor pause a moment thus,
To say of him, who back from death has come—
"He died for us."

Not lonely, tho unnamed. Battalions deep
With you are ghostly multitudes, who tell
Nothing, nor claim. Together to your sleep
Pass, and farewell.

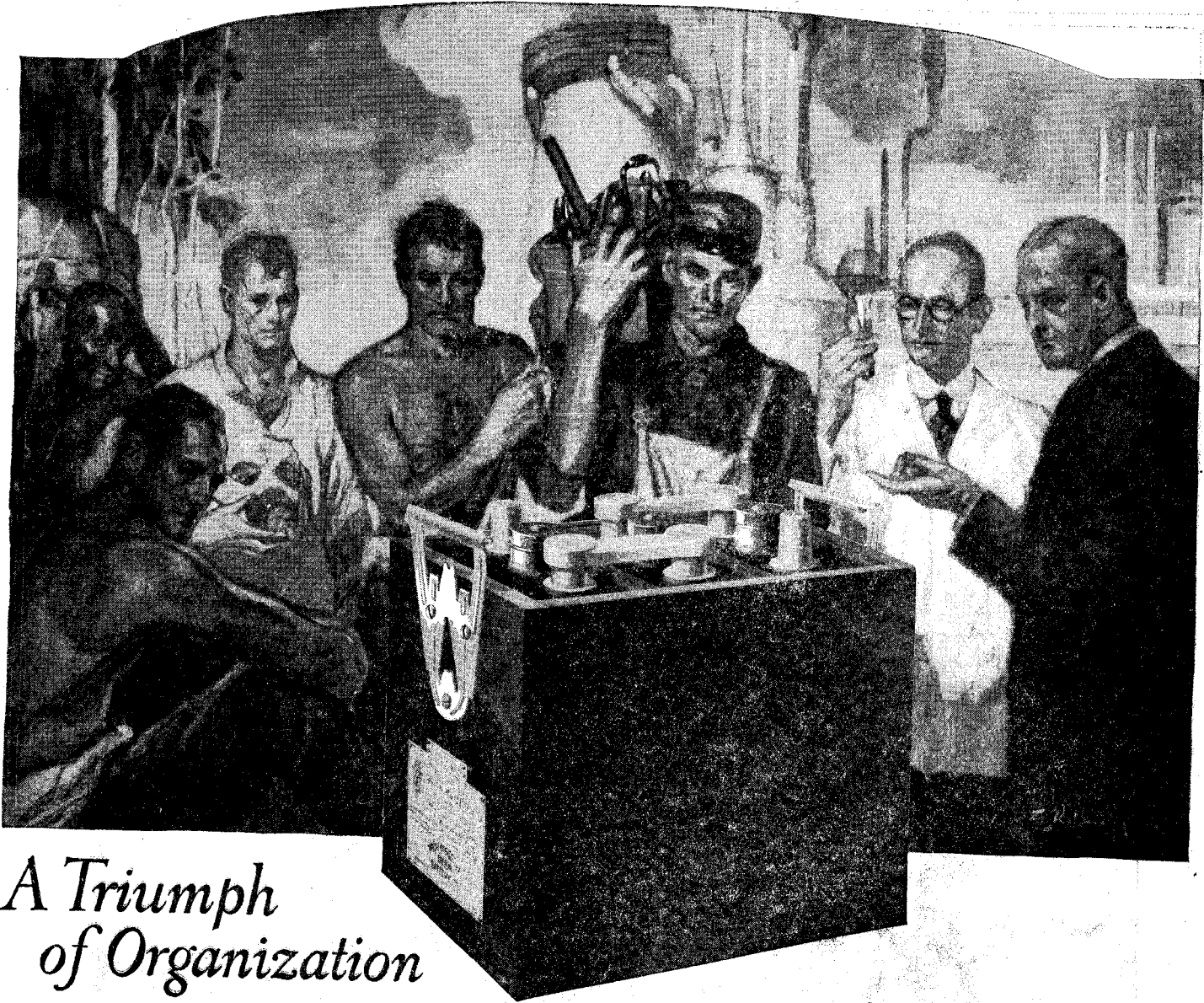
The Times sees also this forward-looking
symbolism in the ceremony of the burial:

BURIED IN PEACE

By C. J. D.

What did ye bring us; whom have we buried
In the holiest acre that England owns—
Merely a soldier such as another;
Naught but the body of our dead brother:
Only a brave man's bones?

If this seem little for so great honor—
A Nation's mourning, an Empire's tears—
Our burden requires that distrust, suspicion,
Shall kneel to worth, in low-bowed contrition,
To faith in the advent of finer years.



A Triumph of Organization

TODAY the Westinghouse Battery is a fact. Thousands of Westinghouse Storage Batteries are in actual service on motor cars throughout the country. New possibilities in battery satisfaction are daily being demonstrated by Westinghouse Service.

The great Westinghouse Union Battery plant at Swissvale is operating smoothly, turning out its specified quota of perfected, tested batteries. Eleven short months ago this giant new industry existed only in the will of its originators. Its growth is a triumph of American capacity for organization.

Every step was a planned step. The battery design was the product of the foremost storage battery engineering talent in America. Factory units were equipped to insure thorough, unhurried production, with every

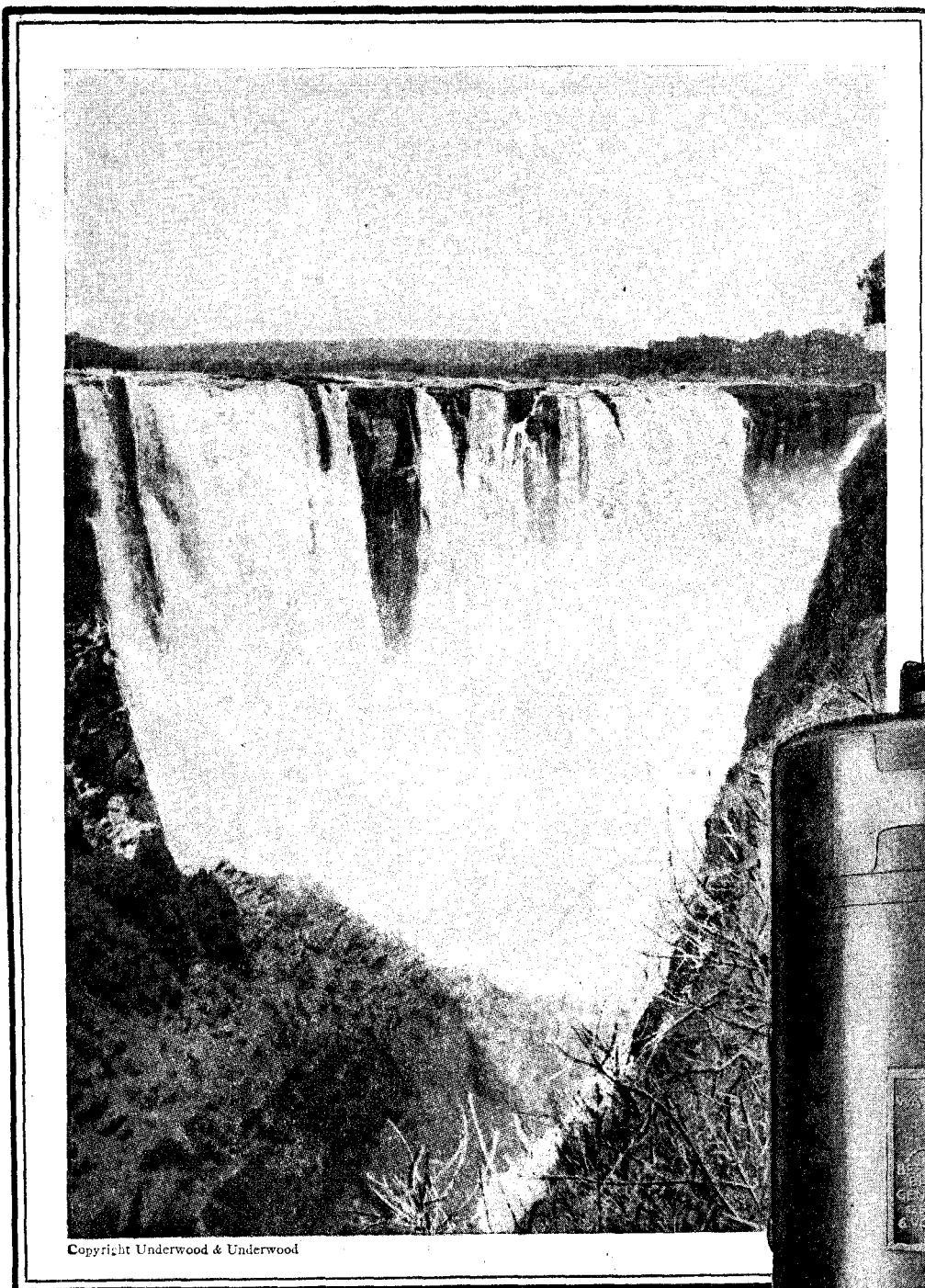
possible facility to promote quality of output. New manufacturing processes were perfected. Every man in the personnel is a selected man. Distribution and service were developed with extreme care that every element should share the vision of usefulness that underlies this business.

Back of all and making possible this achievement are Westinghouse Air Brake resources and the Westinghouse habit of success. On batteries as on railway equipment, the Westinghouse name is a guarantee of worth.

When you put a Westinghouse Battery in your car, you reap the benefit of scientific, modern organization. This genius of industry has expressed itself in a battery of utmost reliability and longer life.

WESTINGHOUSE UNION BATTERY COMPANY, Swissvale, Pennsylvania

WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES



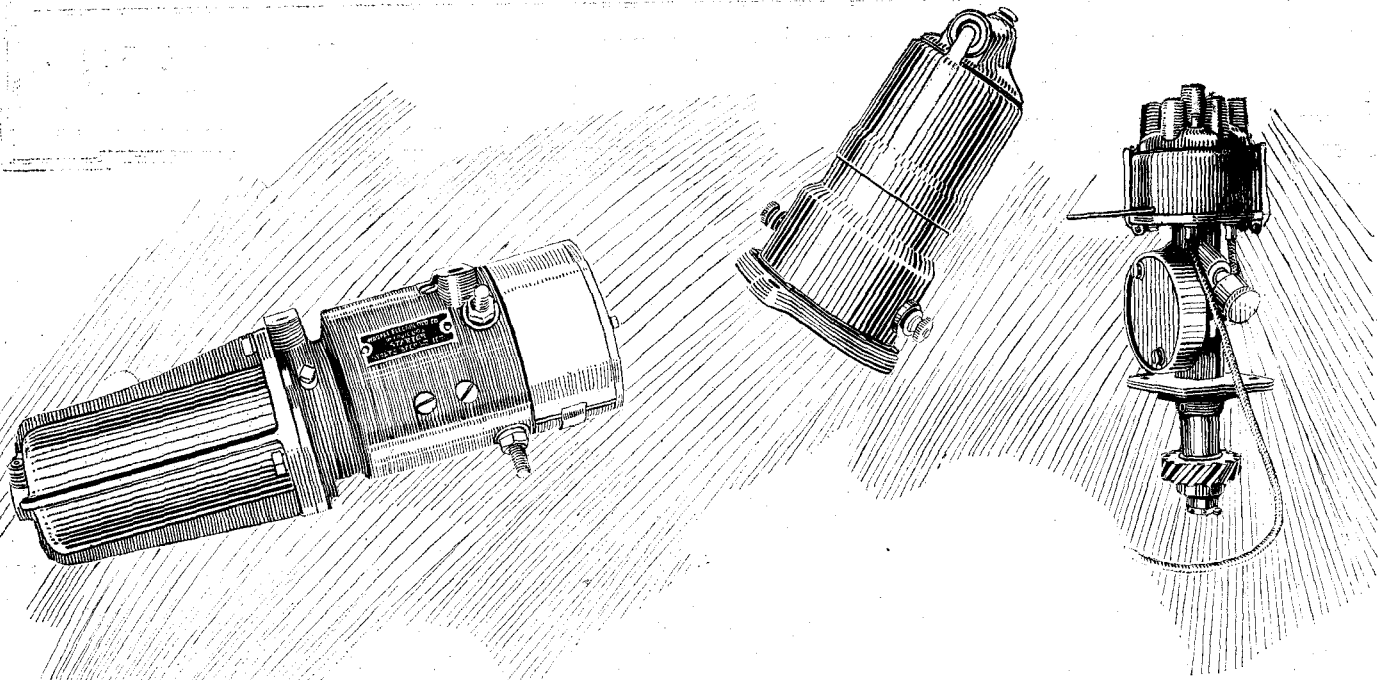
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The tremendous flow of water over the famous Victoria Falls on the Zambezi river, Africa, is absolutely undirected and unutilized.



Wagner

CRANKING



In direct contrast to the uncontrolled, headlong rush of water over the brink of a mighty waterfall is the carefully regulated, controlled flow of electric current from a Wagner Generator.

Designed to deliver its maximum current at the average driving speed of automobiles, a Wagner Generator supplies ample energy to replace that used up by the frequent stops and starts of town driving. Yet should the owner travel at high speed, even over long distances, the Wagner Generator will not overcharge his battery. As the speed increases, above the usual, the current generated automatically decreases.

Such exceptional service is characteristic of Wagner Made-to-order products. You can count on it from any device which bears the Wagner nameplate.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company
Saint Louis, U. S. A.

Factory Branches and *Maintenance Stations:

*Atlanta	*Chicago	*Detroit	*Milwaukee	*Philadelphia	*San Francisco
*Baltimore	*Cincinnati	*Indianapolis	*Minneapolis	*Pittsburg	*Seattle
*Boston	*Cleveland	*Kansas City	*Montreal	*St. Louis	*Springfield, Mass.
*Buffalo	*Dallas	*Los Angeles	*New York	*St. Paul	*Toledo
*Charlotte	*Denver	*Memphis	*Omaha	*Salt Lake City	*Toronto
		Washington, D. C.	New Orleans—Selling Agency		

Quality

WAGNER - IGNITION

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

PRODUCTION AND WEALTH OF NATION SHOULD INSURE FOOD AND SHELTER TO ALL

(From Labor)

DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, from 1900 to 1920, the per capita wealth of the United States has increased from \$1,165 to \$4,700. Data compiled from the recent census by *Commerce and Finance* presents some interesting information concerning this nation's progress during this period. The bank deposits in the United States exceed by billions the combined bank deposits of the whole world outside of this country. Before the war we owed other nations \$5,000,000,000. We have not only paid this debt, but foreign nations now owe us \$10,000,000,000, and we hold the largest gold reserves of any nation in the world.

While the United States has only six per cent. of the world's population and only seven per cent. of the globe's land area, we now contribute one-quarter of the world's agricultural supplies, one-third of the mineral products, and one-third of all manufactured goods.

With so much wealth and productivity there should not be a single hungry, shelterless, or ill-clothed individual in this entire country during the winter. There should be no bread lines of the unemployed. The following table gives the best evidence of this:

TWENTY YEARS OF NATIONAL PROGRESS

	1900	1910	1920
Social			
Continental area.....	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....	76,303,387	91,972,266	106,650,000
Wealth.....	\$88,517,306.775	\$125,000,000,000	\$500,000,000,000
Wealth, per capita....	1,165	1,360	4,700
Financial			
Gold in circulation...	\$610,806,472	\$592,547,340	\$1,225,210,813
Silver in circulation..	142,050,335	217,229,937	385,083,071
Circulation of money..	2,055,150,998	3,119,753,246	6,084,854,578
Nat. banks, number...	3,732	7,145	7,933
Nat. banks, capital...	621,536,461	989,567,104	1,182,082,000
Deposits in nat'l banks	2,458,092,758	5,287,216,312	17,155,421,000
Deposits in savings banks.....	2,389,719,954	4,070,486,247	6,000,000,000
Depositors in savings banks.....	6,107,083	9,142,708	11,500,000
Bank clearances, U.S.	\$84,582,450,081	\$169,025,600,000	\$417,519,523,388
Commerce and Industry			
Imports, merchandise	\$849,941,184	\$1,556,947,430	\$5,238,621,668
Imports, merchandise, per capita.....	10.88	17.21	49.12
Exports, merchandise	1,394,483,082	1,774,984,720	8,111,039,733
Exports, merchandise, per capita.....	17.96	19.02	76.05
World's gold production.....	262,220,915	454,874,000	380,924,700
World's silver production.....	224,441,200	286,662,700	255,217,648
U. S. bituminous coal output, tons.....	172,609,988	420,000,000	458,063,000
U. S. anthracite shipments, tons.....	45,276,622	64,000,000	65,500,000
U. S. petroleum production, gallons....	2,672,062,218	7,469,639,508	14,792,000,000
U. S. pig-iron production, tons.....	13,789,242	27,200,000	30,582,878
U. S. copper production, tons.....	270,588	487,925	639,000
Transportation			
Railroad mileage.....	198,964	244,934	260,014
Railroad gross earnings	\$1,501,695,378	\$2,737,000,000	\$5,336,822,558
Post-office receipts...	102,354,579	224,128,637	436,239,126
Agriculture			
Farm animals, value ..	\$2,228,123,134	\$5,138,486,000	\$8,566,313,000
Cattle, number.....	43,902,414	69,080,000	68,232,000
Horses, ".....	13,537,524	20,040,000	21,109,000
Sheep, ".....	41,883,000	57,216,000	48,615,000
Mules, ".....	2,086,027	4,123,000	4,995,000
Swine, ".....	37,079,356	47,782,000	72,909,000
Farm products, value ..	\$3,764,177,706	\$8,926,000,000	\$16,025,000,000
U. S. wool production, pounds.....	288,636,621	321,362,750	314,239,000
World's wheat crop, bushels.....	2,583,389,000	3,590,000,000	2,267,074,000
U. S. wheat crop, bush	522,229,505	695,443,000	794,147,000
U. S. corn crop, bush..	2,105,102,513	3,125,713,000	3,003,322,000
Cotton Production and Consumption			
U. S. cotton crop, val.	\$554,000,000	\$900,000,000	\$2,172,324,368
U. S. commercial cotton crop, bales.....	10,383,000	12,000,000	12,443,000
World's cotton consumption, bales....	15,185,000	18,321,000	15,970,000
U. S. consumption of cotton, bales.....	3,588,501	4,798,953	6,425,344
World's cotton spindles, number.....	106,290,000	134,526,000	150,000,000
U. S. cotton spindles, number.....	19,100,000	29,188,945	34,666,842
U. S. cotton exports, bales.....	6,201,166	6,484,429	6,915,408
U. S. cotton exports, value.....	\$302,500,000	\$460,868,200	\$1,381,707,502
End of year price spot cotton, N. Y.....	10.10	15.00	39.25

ITALY

(Italian Discount and Trust Company Bulletin)

THE FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

THE WORLD TRADE OF ITALY for the first seven months of this year shows total imports into Italy valued at 9,454,000,000 lire, a decrease of 631,000,000 lire compared with the same period in 1919; and total exports from Italy for the same period were 4,411,000,000 lire, which is an increase of 1,860,000,000 lire over the first seven months of last year. The United States furnished imports to Italy, out of the total, valued at nearly 3,000,000,000 lire; and the United Kingdom, imports to Italy to the extent of about 1,600,000,000 lire. The foregoing figures are based upon the normal rate of exchange for the lira—\$0.193. While the Italian trade balance is showing steady improvement, the process is necessarily slow, just as is the situation with all the other countries whose exchange is at an abnormal discount in the United States.

The imports from Italy to the United States during September were valued slightly in excess of \$4,000,000, and for the nine months ended September at about \$61,000,000; the imports from Italy to the United States for the corresponding periods of 1919 were valued at approximately \$11,500,000 and \$33,500,000, respectively. The exports from the United States to Italy were valued as follows: September, 1920, about \$29,500,000; September, 1919, about \$33,000,000; for the nine months ended September, 1920, about \$277,000,000; for the nine months ended September, 1919, about \$334,250,000.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The position which the cotton manufacturing trade occupies in Italian industry may be gaged from the following table, which shows the imports and the exports of cotton and its manufactured products during 1919, as compared with 1918 and 1913—the quantities being given in metric quintals of 220 pounds each.

IMPORTS

Cotton and Manufactures Thereof	1913 Quintals	1918 Quintals	1919 Quintals
Cotton, raw.....	2,018,808	1,303,139	1,790,101
Cotton waste.....	17,426	36,584	10,380
Yarns:			
Single.....	1,552	1,183	1,249
Twisted.....	828	1,791	2,052
Thread, for sewing.....	4,246	553	1,487
Woven goods:			
Unbleached, plain.....	3,477	6,325	7,583
Bleached.....	3,629	3,371	2,432
Colored.....	6,968	3,832	5,706
Printed.....	5,204	4,002	5,748

EXPORTS

Cotton and Manufactures Thereof	1913 Quintals	1918 Quintals	1919 Quintals
Cotton blankets.....	10,974	2,254	3,816
Cotton waste.....	89,231	582	53,207
Yarns:			
Single.....	97,530	20,345	146,724
Twisted.....	18,665	13,127	26,805
Thread, for sewing.....	1,349	7,396	8,264
Woven goods:			
Unbleached, plain.....	76,419	19,509	47,258
Bleached.....	22,545	15,563	47,719
Colored.....	309,458	111,083	281,057
Printed.....	19,864	11,340	45,291
Mixed.....	8,831	4,766	7,404

The wool industry in Italy in 1919 had to put up with many obstacles, chief of which were the difficulty of getting wool from abroad in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, the high exchange rate, and the transportation barrier. In the latter half of the year the situation with respect to the spinning-mills showed improvement. The following table of wool imports and exports affords a good picture of conditions:

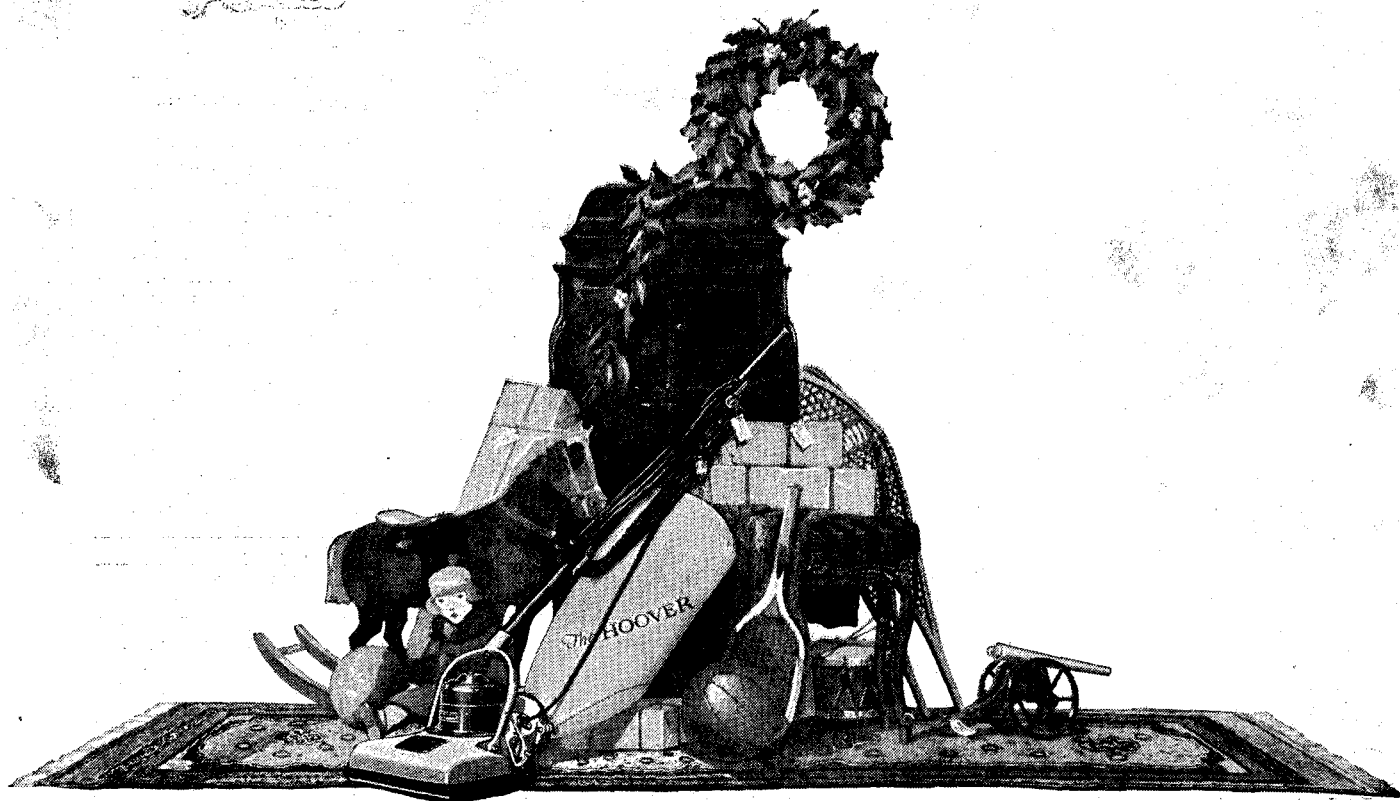
IMPORTS

Wool and Manufactures Thereof	1913 Quintals	1918 Quintals	1919 Quintals
Wool, raw, washed, combed, etc....	242,991	413,649	338,137
Woolen waste.....	52,767	14,389	12,538
Woolen goods.....	6,426	1,020	5,246
Worsted goods.....	20,174	3,927	6,838
Underwear.....	50	6,247	2,464
Made-up articles.....	2,187	55,116	23,684

EXPORTS

Wool and Manufactures Thereof	1913 Quintals	1918 Quintals	1919 Quintals
Wool.....	25,984	209	13,801
Woolen waste.....	13,647	336	11,236
Woolen yarns, combed.....	8,806		3,771
Woolen goods.....	12,570	21	5,654
Worsted goods.....	7,183	60	10,785
Made-up articles.....	4,274	259	1,657

The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this—flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently beats out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life



Give her a Hoover and you give her a lifetime of pride in an immaculate home. You give her an electric carpet-beater that flutters out all injurious embedded grit; an electric carpet-sweeper that brightens colors, straightens nap and collects all stubborn, clinging litter; and an electric suction cleaner that removes surface dirt. Only The Hoover combines these three essential devices in one. And it is the largest-selling electric cleaner in the world.

The HOOVER

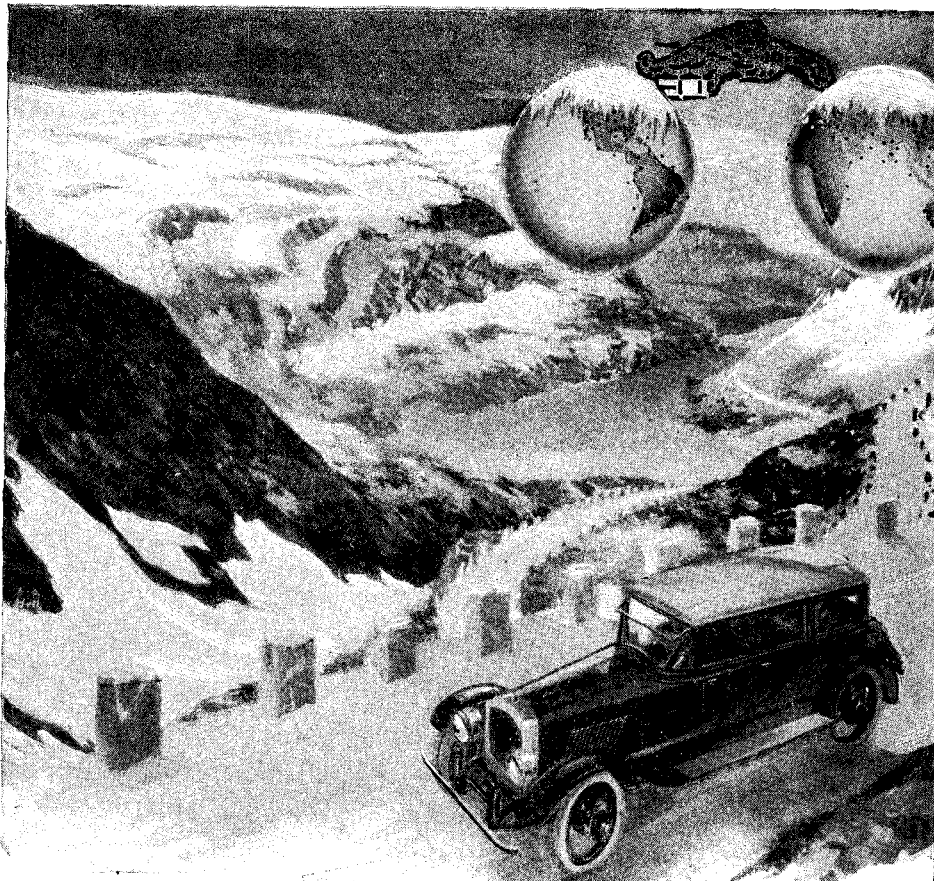
It Beats—as it Sweeps—as it Cleans

For operation on farm lighting or private electric plants The Hoover is equipped with special low voltage motors at no extra cost. Write for booklet, "How to Judge an Electric Cleaner."

THE HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER COMPANY, NORTH CANTON, OHIO

The oldest makers of electric cleaners

Also made in Canada, at Hamilton, Ontario



In Norway and Sweden where winter conditions are extreme, most automobiles are correctly lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloils.

Cold Weather Engine Troubles

*What winter brings to the Automobile repair man.
Why lubrication must be watched with extra care.*

Many repair men find winter their busiest season.

More electric starters are brought in for repairs. Garage men and service stations are called upon to recharge more batteries. More motorists come in saying, "My oil gauge is not working."

That is why correct lubrication is of particular importance to every car owner during the winter season.

That is why the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations, shown in part on the right, specifies the correct oil for both summer and winter use.

Some cars should use the same oil in winter as in summer. Others should change to a lighter oil under winter conditions. It depends upon the design of the engine and the lubricating system.

To provide efficient lubrication, the oil must reach every frictional surface in the engine. In many cars, an oil thickened by freezing temperatures will not circulate freely and reach these frictional surfaces.

In such cases, the thickened oil means sluggish engine action. It causes balky action in starting the engine. Frictional surfaces rub against each other without the protection of a perfect oil film. Under such circumstances, all of the evil effects of incorrect lubrication may follow.

It is of no use to blame the oil pump if the oil does not circulate.

The Responsibility lies with the lubricating oil

A car owner cannot determine for himself whether or not his engine requires a

different oil in the winter than in summer. There are too many determining factors entering into this question. It is a problem for technical experiment and analysis.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has carefully analyzed the summer and winter lubricating requirements of every make and model of automobile. The result of this analysis is shown in the Chart of Recommendations.

In changing from a summer to a winter recommendation, the proper method is to drain all the old oil from the crank-case when the engine is warm; pour in a quart of clean light lubricating oil (do not use kerosene); turn the engine over a few times, by hand or starter, to cleanse the crank-case; drain out this cleansing oil; and then refill with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for winter use.

The results will surprise you in engine efficiency and in freedom from "cold weather" troubles.

If your car is not listed on the partial Chart to the right send for our booklet "Correct Automobile Lubrication," which contains the complete Chart. Or consult the complete Chart at your dealer's.

In writing, please address our nearest branch.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Domestic Branches:
New York Philadelphia Detroit Minneapolis
Boston Pittsburgh Chicago Indianapolis
Kansas City, Kan. Des Moines

Chart of Recommendations for AUTOMOBILES (Abbreviated Edition)



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor.

How to Read the Chart

THE Correct Grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below:

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Automobile Lubrication.

If your car is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the Correct Grades for all cars.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Atlas	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Bessemer	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Biddle	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers (6-60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6-40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (PB & I ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dixie Flyer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Euxia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal (Model S-X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Special)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. Trucks	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Grant (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 12)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hugoboss	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hugoboss	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
King (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King (Model 40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Liberty	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Lorraine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Massey (5 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Marmont	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercedes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell (6 cylinder)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Monroe (Model M 1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (M 3)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 671)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
National (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Noble	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Old Hickory	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 cylinder)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oshkosh	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cylinder)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pan (Model A)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Model 250)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com.) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Riker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rock Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Sanford	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Scotch-Booth (4 cylinder)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 & 8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
United (Grand Rapids)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vacuum Oil	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 cylinder)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com.) (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Vim (Models 22, 23 and 24)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 25)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wetmore	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (16 valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wintner Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wintner-Marwin (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

THE SUNDAY REFORMERS AND THE SUN IN SUNDAY

AN AIR-TIGHT SABBATH IN A BONE-DRY LAND is the doleful picture conjured up by a lot of disconsolate folk as they "view with alarm" the present activity of the Lord's Day Alliance. "We have been deprived of our booze," gloom these mourners, "and now the sun is to be taken out of Sunday, with no more newspapers or picture shows or baseball games or nut sundaes or rides in the family flivver, on what promises to be the most indigo-hued of all days." The opponents of the proposed Puritanical Sunday see in the efforts of its advocates an attempt to finish the job of joy-killing begun by the Anti-Saloon League, all because, as these opponents feel, there are a few "hard-shell reformers" who hate to see anybody enjoying himself. As one commentator puts it, "There are some reformers so incrustated that if they found a person thoroughly enjoying himself in silent prayer they would seek some plan to restrain its indulgence." All these people are wrong, however, according to Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, who seems to be a leading spirit in the agitation for Sunday reform. The object of the Alliance, Dr. Bowlby says, is not to take the sun out of Sunday but to put it in. This it will accomplish by making Sunday in truth and in fact a day of rest for the toiling masses as well as a day of worship for everybody. "Sunday is altogether too blue as it is," says

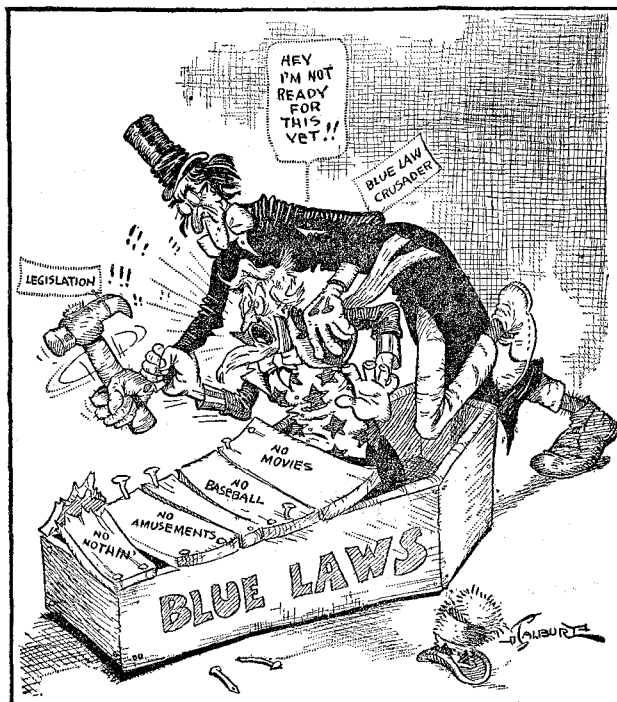
Dr. Bowlby. "It is too full of irritations and distractions and noise. It is too full of business worries for some and of plain drudgery for others. The day should be freed from all these influences which tend to make people blue, and once again become a day in which recreation, in its truest sense, is possible." The Rev. Mr. Bowlby admits that the plan of the Alliance involves making the day pretty tight. There will be no delicatessen shops or amusement places or sports grounds or bathing beaches open on Sunday, if Bowlby has his way. Even school-children are to be denied the privilege of studying their lessons for Monday morning classes, we are told.

The Rev. Dr. Bowlby is a young man who started his career by entering, as he says himself, "the whirl of business in New York City" at the age of nineteen. It appears that he was as strong a Sunday observer then as he is now, for he says he told his employers on Saturday night, "My work stops here," and stop it did until the following Monday morning. Bowlby told a representative of the *New York Globe* that he could have made "quite a bunch of money" if he had worked on Sunday in those days, but he wouldn't do it. Later he quit business and went into newspaper work, from which he rose to the ministry, accepting the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Altoona, Pa. He closed up Altoona's Sundays tight, after a struggle. Seven years ago he became the head of the Lord's Day Alliance and his field since has been the entire United States. Dr. Bowlby

is an aggressive fighter who knows that it takes more than an oratorical barrage to win a battle.

He goes right on and says and does all he thinks should be said and done no matter what happens. Since the present agitation began he has received several Black-Hand letters threatening him with dire things if he doesn't desist. But Bowlby is a poor desister, once he has started something, and all he did when he received these letters was to ask the police of East Orange, [where he lives, to guard his home so his family wouldn't get hurt if the Black-Handers should try to carry out

their threats. The organization of which he is the presiding genius maintains an office in New York City consisting of three large rooms packed with paraphernalia and humming with activity. Dr. Bowlby is a very busy man, as one would naturally expect to find the chief of such a hive of industry, and may be seen by appointment only. One reaches his office, we are told, "after a preliminary wearing-down bout of about three-quarters of an hour with an understudy in the outer office." If the visitor succeeds in getting by this argus-eyed and strenuous person, it seems that Mr. Bowlby is willing to discuss with him quite freely the aims of the Alliance. Thus he took the time to give a fairly complete outline of the work to Charles W. Wood, of the *New York World*, whose account runs, in part:



IS UNCLE SAM READY FOR IT?

—Talburt in the *Toledo News-Bee*.

"The thing that we are concerned with just now," said Dr. Bowlby, "is the guerrilla warfare which has succeeded in robbing this country of its holy day. The Sabbath has been recognized in the traditions and the laws of every State; but commercial interests from time to time have conspired to get those laws amended until, in many States, there is scarcely a trace of the old-time Sabbath left.

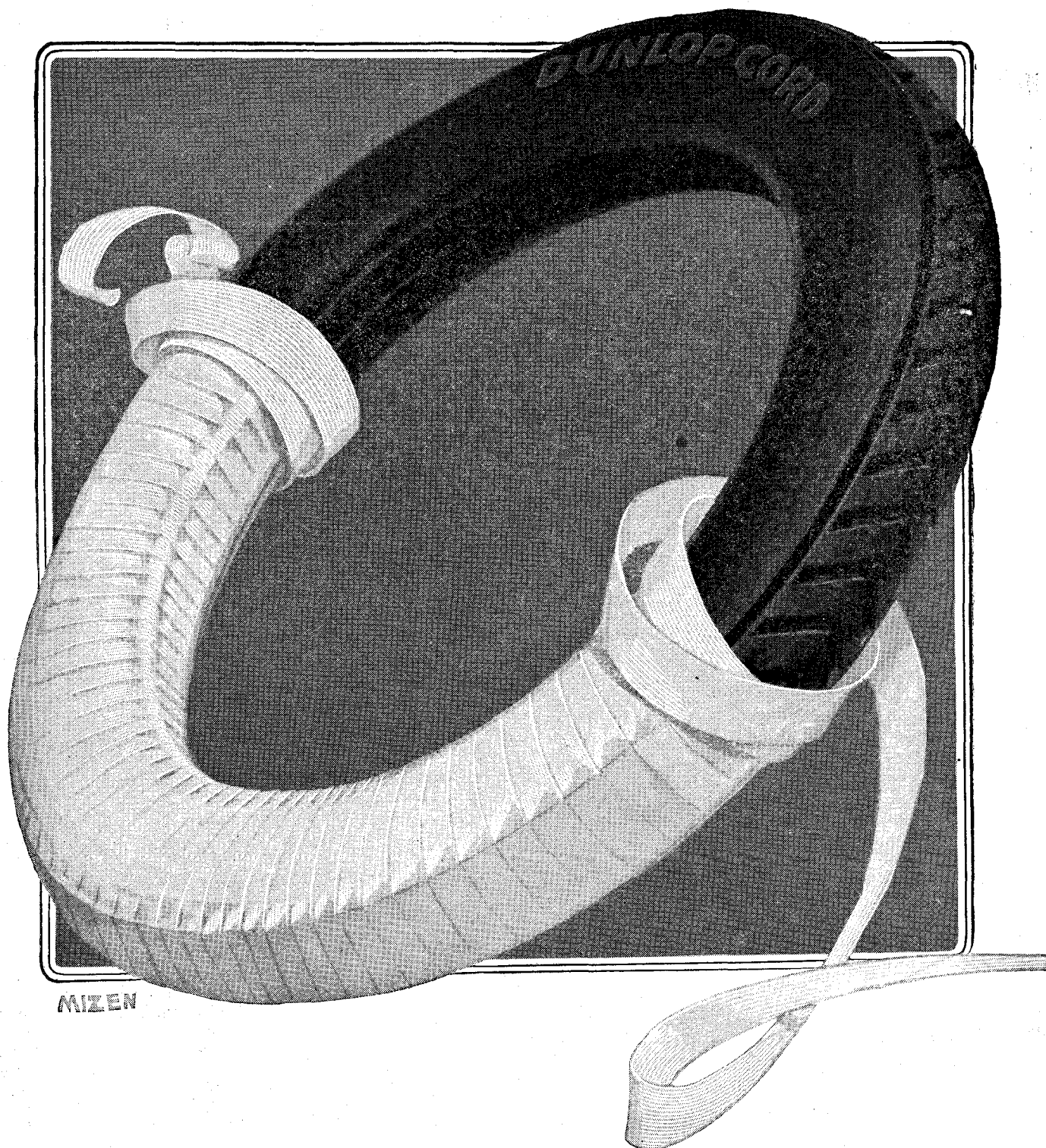
"Because somebody wanted to play baseball for fun, we let down the bars for the baseball business. And because some one talked of freedom to drive his motor-car, uncounted thousands of chauffeurs and garage employees are compelled to work on Sunday. We talk of freedom to play golf, and we not only compel caddies and attendants to toil on Sunday, but let the business of running golf clubs continue seven days a week."

"Is it the plan of the Lord's Day Alliance," I asked, "to abolish all Sunday amusements?"

"Where Sunday amusements mean Sunday business, yes," said Dr. Bowlby. "We are determined to block that guerrilla warfare. I do not mean that we shall not do our utmost to discourage Sunday amusements which are not commercialized as well, but business masquerading as something else is our immediate concern. The real propaganda for Sunday amusements does not come from the public. And surely it does not come from the workingmen who have to work on Sunday. No, it comes from the commercial interests who have become so absorbed in dollar-chasing as to forget that one day out of seven belongs to God."

In that sentence Dr. Bowlby began to make his position clear to me. "The Sabbath belongs to God," these people believe, in a distinctly different way from the other days of the week.

BEFORE THE



DUN

AUTOMOBILE

The automobile of today represents not a single great achievement but the sum of many. Of these, few, if any, are more important than the pneumatic tire.

When the crude "horseless carriage" arrived, paving the way for today's automobile, it found Dunlop Tires—the first successful pneumatics—developed and in widespread use on bicycles.

Not only did Dunlop make available for the purposes of the automobile the invention of an inflated tire, but it perfected and commercialized the two principal types of tires, clincher and straight-side.

The history of Dunlop is a record of steady progress from a small organization—the first and, for some time, the only one of its kind—to a vast international institution.

Today, for its far-flung operations, Dunlop requires factories in many countries—the United States, England, France, Japan and Canada. Its branches and depots are scattered over the globe. It is one of the largest rubber growers in the world, owning sixty thousand acres of rubber plantations in the Malayan Peninsula and Ceylon. Its four cotton mills abroad, which make fabric for Dunlop Tires, place it among the biggest manufacturers of cotton cloth across the seas and upon entering the United States, it acquired another cotton mill, at Utica, New York, the original capacity of which, is even now being doubled.

To serve tire-users in the United States, Dunlop is organizing its activities in this country on a vast scale. The Dunlop plant at Buffalo, from the start, will rank among the large tire factories in the country, and excepting solid tires, tubes and tire accessories,

it is planned to devote the entire plant to the making of cord tires.

The tires soon to be produced at Buffalo will sum up Dunlop's knowledge and ability, gained by experience in tire making which began with the very origin of the pneumatic tire and which has long since been world-wide in its scope.

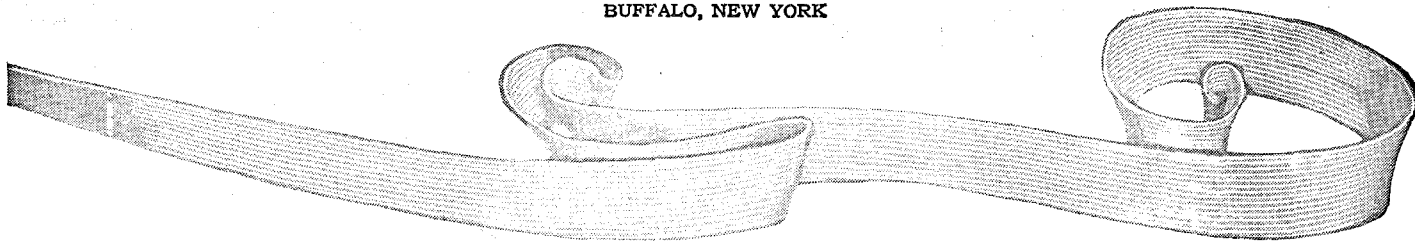
To its operations in this country, moreover, Dunlop brings not alone Dunlop manufacturing ability and Dunlop reputation but also the established Dunlop policy—a policy, of mutual interest between maker, merchant and user, to produce the utmost in transportation value that knowledge, resources and sincerity of purpose can achieve.

This policy views the retail merchant as something more than simply a vendor of tires—it calls for retailers who are interested in building up successful business enterprises by really serving the public. It calls, too, for lasting interest in the performance of Dunlop Tires and a recognition of responsibility for such performance. In accord with it, Dunlop considers that it has an obligation to stand back of its tires beyond any stated mileage period to the last day the tire is in use.

* * * *

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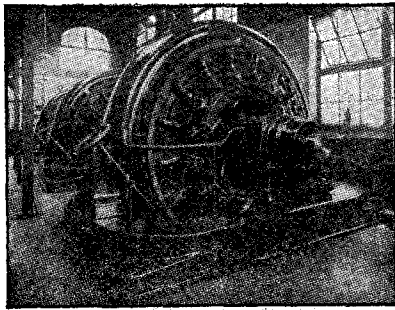
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

They concede that the Sabbath was made for man, as Jesus said, but they deny that it was made for man to do anything he wanted with it. It is God's day, they say, to be set aside by man primarily for devotion; for only as it is celebrated in this spirit is genuine "rest" attainable.

The Lord's Day Alliance knows exactly what it wants. And what it wants is not at all illogical when its premises are once conceded. The Alliance, it must be remembered, is not only indorsed by Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and the other so-called "evangelical" communions, but by the supposedly conservative Protestant Episcopal Church as well. All of these organizations are committed to the creed that the Sabbath is a holy day, and they are all apparently united in this determination to keep it holy.

The program is to secure the repeal of all legislation permitting theaters, ball games, and other commercial amusements to open on Sunday, and to carry on a public propaganda for a thoroughly religious observance of the day. Dr. Bowlby and his associates deny that there will be any attempt, positive or negative, to drive people to church; but they will openly oppose all the forces which are now conspiring to drive them away.

"The motor-car," he told me, "has proved to be the church's most serious rival. We can not and would not abolish it, but we are calling upon Christian people everywhere to dedicate their cars to God. They may be used to carry people to church and they may be employed in works of mercy. As for additional uses, no one feels competent, I suppose, to lay down a general rule for all; but when the car-owners once agree in all sincerity to use their cars on Sunday only for holiness to the Lord we may depend upon it that the present practices will not be continued.

"The Sabbath," he continued, "must be kept sacred or be lost entirely. If commercialism is allowed to encroach upon it here and there it will soon become entirely commercial and it will not even be a holiday. Keeping 10,000 traction employees busy in order to give the masses an outing is not God's way of observing the Sabbath. It is Mammon's way of securing its annihilation.

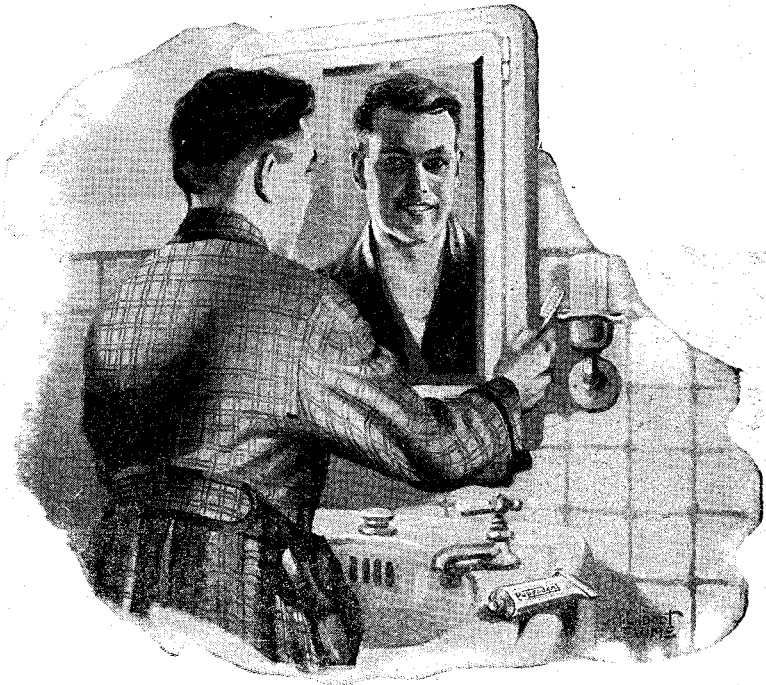
"We are accused sometimes," he concluded, "of trying to take the sun out of Sunday. That is exactly what the Sabbath desecrators are doing, and we are trying to bring it back. We don't want any blue laws. We don't want to compel anybody to worship in our way or to worship in any way if he does not want to do so. But we insist that every American is entitled to a Sabbath; not merely to twenty-four hours off, but to one day out of seven which is obviously different from other days, to a day which is dedicated to the Lord, to a day in which he will not have to fight his way against a current of commercialism in order to worship at all, but a day in which he may normally expect to be lifted out of himself into real communion with his Creator. That would be a day of real recreation. America did have such a Sabbath once. Our Alliance is simply fighting for its restoration."

The leaders of the Sunday movement claim they are backed by anywhere from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 good, Christian people. They appear to possess abundant

funds, regarding whose origin, however, they are reported to be reluctant to furnish information. Thus, one of them is quoted as saying that it's none of the public's business where their money comes from. Whatever their support may be in other quarters, it does not appear to be particularly strong in the newspapers. Most editorial writers treat the subject more or less lightly, tho several suggest that if the public really do not want the sort of Sunday the Alliance advocates, it behooves them to take time by the forelock, as it were, before the thing is slipped over on them. Nobody thought prohibition would carry, say these writers, but just look what happened. Of course, blue laws are no new thing in this country, we are reminded, several attempts having been made heretofore to reform man's moral nature and impose "Godliness by statute," as one paper puts it. They tried it in Connecticut once, where it was enacted that "no one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day"; and "no one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting." But these drastic laws failed to raise the morals of the Connecticut Yankee to a higher plane than those of other people, it is argued, or, in any event, they didn't raise it high enough to prevent the Connecticut Yankee's manufacturing wooden nutmegs. Some papers think the sudden emergence of the Puritan Sunday into publicity is chiefly in the nature of a trial balloon. Among these is the New York *Evening Post*, which says:

Popular opinion is being sounded. The leaders of the movement for a decommercialized Sabbath are seeking information. To such information they are entitled; and having received it, they should study it for their own good.

Much interest is manifested as to what relation there may be between the "drys" and the Sunday-law agitators. There seems to be much confusion on this point. "Are they for us or are they against us?" doubtfully inquire the "drys" as they listen to hints that forces may be at work boosting the new reform, for the sole purpose of creating a sentiment against reforms of all kinds, including that ostensibly brought about by the Eighteenth Amendment. At the same time, it is reported that the Anti-Saloon League in some States is doing all it can to help the Lord's Day Alliance. And in a statement issued soon after the present campaign of the Alliance began, William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, of New York, said that while so far the mission of the League has only been the enforcement of prohibition, it may be that "if those influences which opposed prohibition make enough fuss about the Sunday question they may create a situation where even those friends of prohibition who are yet not interested in Sunday laws will



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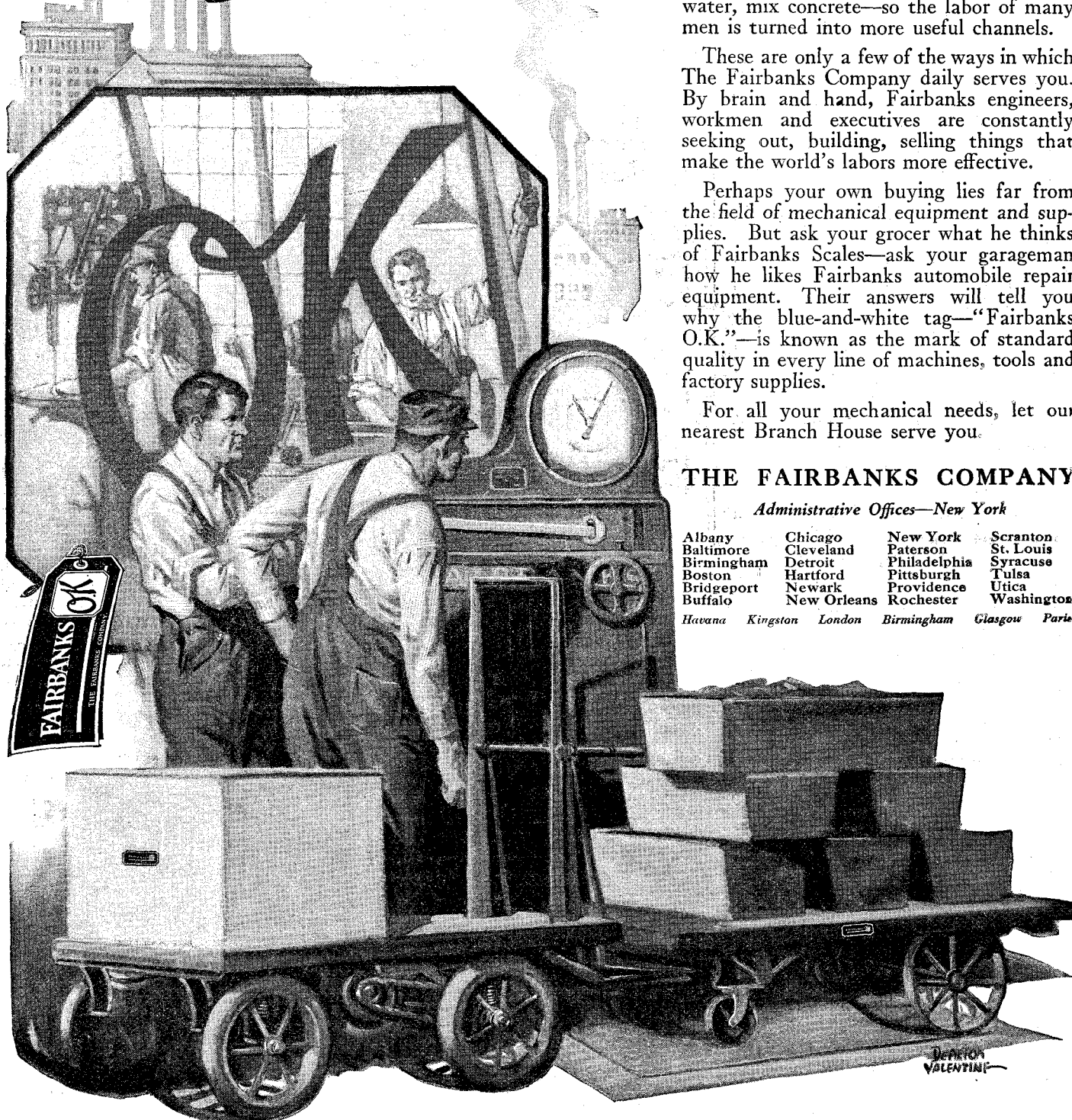
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become interested on the principle that anything which is sufficiently opposed by those who took the immoral end of the prohibition question must be a good thing merely because of the character of its opponents." The Sunday movement has furthermore received the sanction of Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, president of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who recently came out with a formal defense of the aims of the Lord's Day Alliance. However, right on the heels of Dr. Burrell's statement Mr. Anderson issued another, with the implied purpose apparently to minimize the seeming affinity between the "drys" and the "blues." In this, among other things, he disclaimed all connection between Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts, prominent blue-law champion, and the Anti-Saloon League, tho it is said that Mr. Crafts helped draft the Eighteenth Amendment and is the superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, an organization at one with the Anti-Saloon League in striving for stricter "dry" enforcement, and now backing a bill for Sunday observance in the District of Columbia. Another indication of the "drys'" disposition to fight shy of the "blues" appeared in a recent speech of Wayne B. Wheeler, chief counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in which he warned the International Reform Bureau "not to link prohibition enforcement with other reforms which the public might at least think were unreasonable." Whether the "drys" and the "blues" will finally get together and co-operate in fighting for their respective reforms remains to be seen, but in any event they have much in common, in the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, where we find this comparison:

The Alliance, like the League, says it is none of the public's business who contributes to its apparently well-filled treasury.

Both organizations bring pressure to bear on lawmakers by having their constituents flood them with letters and telegrams of protest if they falter in obeying the dictates of the reformers.

Just as the "drys" did, the "blues" make it clear they will black-list and endeavor to defeat for reelection any legislator who defies them.

Both the Alliance and League strongly resent the suggestion that the issues they raise are proper ones for decision by popular referendum.

Neither the Alliance nor the League hesitates to ascribe vicious motives to members of Congress or legislatures who oppose its program of uplift.

The nucleus and sustaining force of both bodies lies in permanent committees of certain evangelical churches, with branches in every State and subcommittees in every community of size.

But perhaps the greatest point of similarity between the League and the Alliance is the strategy the one worked to such good advantage and the other is now following of not revealing its ultimate aims in the beginning.

The League moved step by step through the various stages of local option and like regulations until the Volstead Act crowned its achievement. The Alliance lays emphasis on its immediate purpose of attempting only the prohibition of commercialized Sunday sports and amusements.

Tho the questions involved in the establishment of an air-tight Sabbath partake largely of a religious nature, it does not appear that the clergy are unanimous in favoring the proposals of the Lord's Day Alliance. Among those opposed to the program is Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York City, from whose recent sermon on the subject the New York *Tribune* quotes the following:

This proposed campaign for stricter Sunday laws is one of those well-meant but misguided efforts which do harm, instead of good, to the cause they are intended to serve. It is impracticable, wrong in principle, and based on a narrow and imperfect conception of the Christian religion. It would do far more to drive religion out of the hearts of the people than to draw them toward it.

We have no right to compel religious observance of Sunday by law. The law should forbid all unnecessary business on Sunday, and thus, as far as possible, secure to all their right to Sunday as a day of freedom from their ordinary occupations and of religious observance if they wish to use it. Further than this the law may not rightly go.

The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop of New York, thinks the legislation proposed by the "blues" revolutionary in character and that the legislators should hesitate before passing it. Dr. Burch is quoted as follows:

I do not believe that the people of this country are going back to the New England "blue" laws. If what little I have seen is correct, the reformers are going pretty far. I do not believe that we are going to have such a revolution as would occur if we prohibited interstate commerce on Sunday.

This is a question which our legislators should consider long and carefully, and on which they should take the sanest possible counsel, before returning to the old, prohibitive type of legislation. You can not legislate people into moral or ethical positions. You can educate them into it, but you can not achieve morality by compelling them to give up what they believe are their constitutional rights.

We all know that what we call the "Lord's day" is not observed as it was. We realize that people want bodily as well as spiritual refreshment on Sunday.

It seems to me that sanity is what we want. I hope these men, who are undoubtedly good men, will hesitate before they do anything so extraordinary as trying to prevent interstate commerce on Sunday.

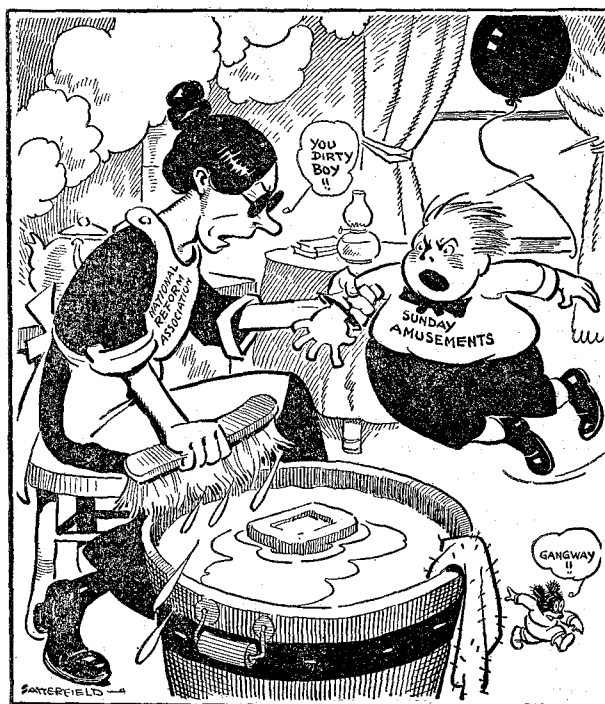
An opposite view is taken by Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of New York City, who has attracted considerable attention during the past year by wholesale charges of wickedness in New York. Mr. Straton thinks the "blues" are right and ably defends his position. He writes in the New York *American*:

There is a manifest agitation all down the line in sporting circles, and especially in the ranks of the profiteers who are enriching themselves in the field of commercialized amusements. And this has all come to pass because of the suggestion that the laws against Sabbath desecration should be widened and strengthened.

The old bogey of "personal liberty," which has been sleeping quietly in the grave with "John Barleycorn" since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, has been suddenly dug up and dusted off, and he is now being paraded on all the streets, and his well-known features are leering at us again from the editorial columns of the metropolitan dailies.

All of this agitation and this whole hue and cry about "personal liberty" is entirely unnecessary, because the proposition for the strengthening of the Sabbath laws is a sane and reasonable one. No one has advocated or proposed anything that is not in line with the very best of American traditions. And do not these friends who are so disturbed realize that a reaction was inevitable from the lawlessness and licentiousness and the utter disregard of the higher things of life that have prevailed since the war closed?

All that those of us who desire the reestablishment of the American Sabbath, as opposed to the "Continental Sabbath," which has already debauched Europe and plunged the nations there into moral wreck and ruin—all that we desire, I say, is a



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—Satterfield for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

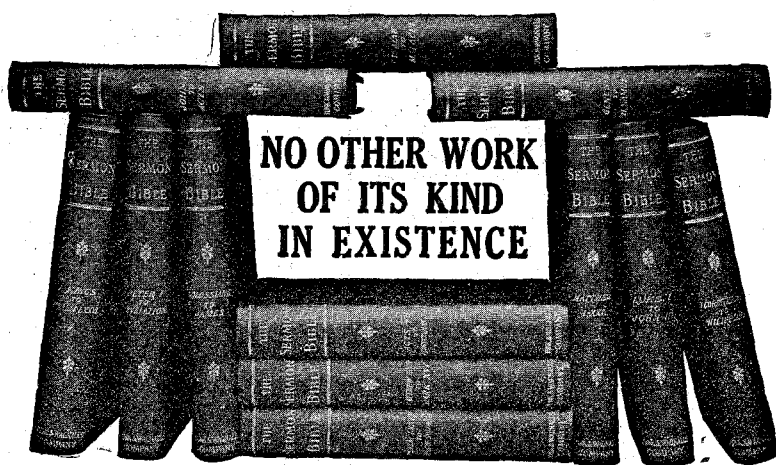
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L. D. 12-25-20

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In order to clean out the small balance of this edition from our stock room, where we need the space to take care of our new publications, we are offering readers a reduction of \$3 from the regular price of \$21. This special price of \$18 makes the cost just \$1.50 per volume. Purchase is made even easier by the

Small, Easy Payments

of \$2 down and \$2 per month. Only once in a great while do circumstances make possible a big bargain like this for the fortunate ones who take advantage of it. The few cents a day that this set will cost will seem insignificant when its value has been demonstrated in your study.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

return to the path of safety and social sanity.

For Sabbath observance is social sanity.

History has conclusively proved that one day in seven for rest and worship is necessary to the health and happiness of the human race. God fixt the Sabbath period of rest, and wherever man has sought to substitute some other plan for it, his efforts have proved folly. Because of the skepticism and worldliness of the French Revolution period, they tried one day in ten, but the results were disastrous. The physical health, the moral welfare, and the economic prosperity of the people require one day in seven for rest and worship.

The race at all points is living too fast. We are wearing ourselves out, body, mind and spirit. The moral decay of Europe began with her abandonment of Sabbath observance. In America we do not need the seventh day for so-called "recreation." We are already money-mad and pleasure-crazed. What we need is rest and quiet and meditation on the higher things of time and eternity.

The talk about the horrors of "blue" laws is idle. The American people will not allow themselves to be enslaved by absurd and tyrannical customs. But there is a wise and helpful observance of the one day in seven for rest and worship. The Sabbath is, in a very real sense, the foundation of the Church, the home, and all else that is valuable and beautiful in our Anglo-Saxon life.

WHAT BECOMES OF UNCLE SAM'S COPPER CENTS

THE standing of the copper cent in these days of dizzy prices is lower than it ever was, but at the same time the demand for the despised counter is of such dimensions that Ray T. Baker, Director of the United States Mint, is positively worried. The trouble is that we lose millions and millions of one-cent pieces every year. They go with the lost pins to nobody knows where. So, in spite of the fact that Mr. Baker's mints annually turn out the impressive total of 3,750,000,000 copper cents, the Director is hard put to it to meet the calls for them. "Send us a million cents or we go broke," wires a traction company. "Must have a half million cents by Friday or we'll have to close," frantically wigwags the cashier of a chain of cigar stores. So it's up to Mr. Baker to supply them; and to do it, he keeps the mints working day and night and Sundays turning out the little copper coin, said to be "at once the most artistic and beautiful medal ever minted" and the possessor of the lowest purchasing power known in this country. Says Justin Fair in the *Washington Post*, elaborating on the vast use of copper cents to-day:

The vogue of the cent is immense at this writing because it has to be employed in more than half the small cash transactions the average person undertakes. Of course, department-stores have always created a large demand for cent coins because of the habit of marking a necktie for John at 69 cents, and those school

umbrellas at \$1.49, and guaranteed silk hosiery at \$2.98. But these odd prices which called for cent coins for the change were not universal until Uncle Sam himself started the vogue with the war-tax.

Street-car fares in fifty-nine large American cities range from six to nine cents. In only nineteen of these cities is there any plan for buying tickets or "tokens," as our own traction company blandly names the metal counters now issued. So in the traction game itself more than 5,000,000 one-cent coins are handled every day.

The war-tax on soda-fountain beverages alone calls for the interchange of 15,000,000 one-cent coins every day in the year, and in the shuffle probably 20,000 one-cent coins are lost every day. This percentage of mysterious disappearance of the coins is based upon the steadily increasing demand for more cents.

Mr. Fair informs us, incidentally, that Director Baker, tho a most genial soul, is inclined to get peeved if anybody speaks of his copper cents as pennies. They are emphatically not pennies, he maintains, any more than they are copecks, or farthings, or yen. Mr. Fair continues:

There are no counterfeiters of one-cent coins, because it wouldn't be worth the trouble. They could not be produced even in immense quantities so that the forger would reap a profit.

Well-meant plans of Congressmen who feel the urge to help the mint out of this predicament in authorizing a new coin, a two-center or a three-center, have not been encouraged, for the good reason that during the years when two-centers and three-centers were commonly current, they disappeared just as fast as they were made. There was a mountain of two-cent coins a quarter of a century ago.

The mint decided to call them in, but relatively few were redeemed, and we made no more. The bulk of them just disappeared. So, too, with the three-cent pieces, which were not popular with shopkeepers, but which small boys thought to be a very fine institution, for many times one might pass one of them off for a dime.

The half-dime, another silver coin, very thin and smaller in comparison with the dime, as the quarter-dollar is with the half, was a confounded nuisance, as all America agree, and it lives to-day only as a reminiscence of the age when pretty high-school girls wore a dozen of them strung on a silver wire, which performed all the functions of a bangle bracelet.

So, reader, you will gather that the despised one-cent piece isn't so ornery as you fancied.

Do not cast the cent aside as of no account. One cent will not help much when it's all alone, but if you are away out in Takoma Park, and plan to ride to the Post building, and find that you have only a nickel and two cents, oh! what will you do if you can not find another cent hidden in your vest-pocket?

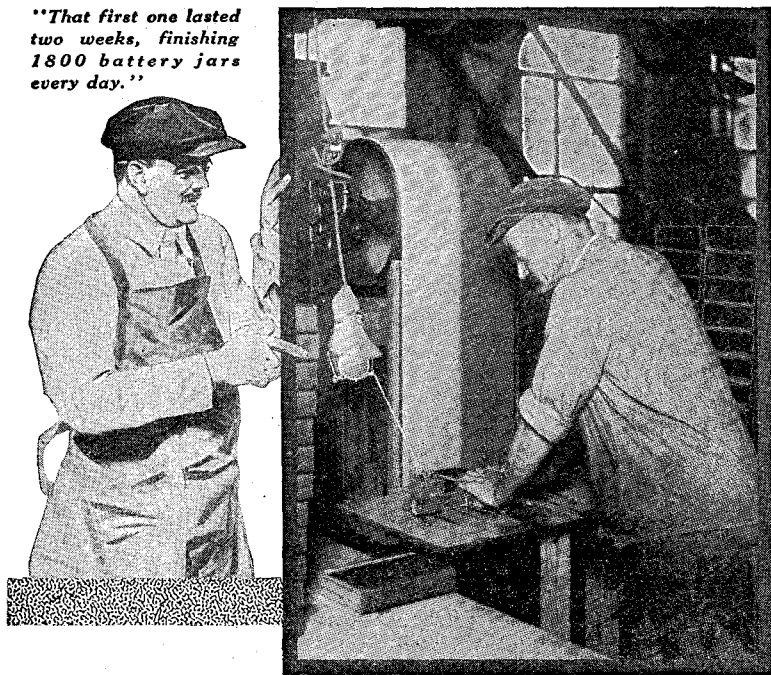
What will you do? You'll walk six miles unless the street-car conductor is a good guy.

Five or ten millions of the one-cent coins disappear every year. A slightly smaller number of a certain large yellow-metal coin, one with an eagle rampant upon its face, also disappear from circulation.

In this disappearance performance these two coins are similar.

But there is a distinction. The wastrel who loses a cent never thinks about it, nor does he know where it goes.

"That first one lasted two weeks, finishing 1800 battery jars every day."



Manning Speed-grits



Look for the trade-mark on the back of every belt sheet or disc.

The Nick o' Time

(The Purchasing Agent's Story)

"Talk about the nick o' time!" said Mr. Gummere, Purchasing Agent of the Luzerne Rubber Company, of Trenton, N. J. "It's something less than a second—but you remember it all your life."

"Bill Smith, the operator on our big Peerless surfacing machine, is an old hand at finishing—but he'd had trouble with his abrasive belts—lots of trouble."

"One make's just as bad as the other lately," Bill growled when he saw me about it. "For the love of Mike, Mr. Gummere, can't you get me some make of belt that'll stand up more than two or three days? I'm a good workman and I want good tools." And then out he went, still steaming.

"Then came the 'nick'. In walked the office-boy with the card of a salesman for Manning Abrasive Company. I nearly fell on that salesman's neck. Before he could start talking, I'd given him an order. And the best of it was that Bill Smith was tickled pink with the goods."

(The Salesman's Story)

"... and I'd hardly sent in my card before they pushed me in after it. Gummere, the Purchasing Agent, gave me an order without shaking hands—before I could even tell him about our line."

(The Operator's Story)

"... so I went in to see Mr. Gummere. I was sore about the abrasive belts he'd been buying, and I guess I let him know it."

"About four or five days after that, out he comes and hands me a belt marked Manning Speed-grits, Durite 16. 'There's a new make, Bill,' says he, 'see how that goes and let me know.'"

"So I put that Speed-grits belt on the old Peerless. Say, there's a belt for you. That first one lasted two weeks, finishing 1800 battery jars every day. And it's still good for light work."

"Speed-grits different from the other belts? Ask me—I know."

Good workmen know the difference.

Write today for "The Difference Book." Address Manning Abrasive Co., Inc., Factory and Laboratory, Troy, N. Y. Sales offices in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other principal cities. Look for Manning Abrasive Co. in your telephone book.

Manning Speed-grits

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Don't say sandpaper—say Speed-grits

Speed-grits

comes in the following varieties:

METALITE CLOTH
HANDY ROLLS
GRINDING DISCS
DURITE CLOTH
DURITE PAPER
DURITE COMBINATION
DURUNDUM PAPER
DURUNDUM CLOTH
GARNET PAPER
GARNET CLOTH
GARNET COMBINATION
FLINT PAPER
EMERY CLOTH
EMERY PAPER

Dixie's Live Stock Valuation Now Close to Three Billions of Dollars

THERE are over fifty-nine million, eight hundred thousand head of live stock in Dixie and their value is conservatively estimated at \$2,764,200,000.

Compared with analogous figures of January 1st, 1915, this is an increase of 78.4% in valuation and of 13.5% in numbers.

Similar figures for the entire United States show an increase of but 43.5% in value and 8.6% in number.

Here are the detailed figures:

- (1) Altho the number of beef cattle in the South increased but 10.2% while those in the entire United States increased 20%, the value of the individual beef animal in the South showed remarkable improvement. In worth it went up 68%, while the average beef animal in the entire United States went up but 29% in value. Total valuation of the beef cattle in the South showed a gain of 116% against a 55% increase for the entire United States.
- (2) Individual value of the Southern dairy cow increased 71.6%, while the average dairy cow for the United States went up but 53.8% in value. The total valuation for all dairy cows in the South showed an increase of 92.5%, while that for all dairy cows in the United States was 71%. In number they went up 15.2%, which was 3.6% in advance of the increase shown for the entire United States.
- (3) The South's hog production has increased 153.7% in valuation and 20.4% in number, while similar figures for the United States show an increase of but 117.4% and 12.6%.
- (4) While her mules have increased 11.4% in number and 74% in valuation, those in the entire United States have decreased .09% in number and have increased 46% in valuation.

(5) During this same period the decrease in the number of horses in the United States was but .04% and in the South was 1.6%, yet the total increase in value of horses in the South was 14.9% in comparison with a .07% increase for the United States.

(6) Her substantial increase over all other sections of the United States in productiveness of sheep is shown by a 9.5% increase in number and a 147.8% increase in valuation, against a .02% and 127% increase for the United States.

The South is raising more and better live stock than she ever did before, and she's getting more money for the live stock she raises than she ever did before.

Are you getting your share of the heavy profits that the Southern live stock raiser is making? Have you developed the huge Southern market, as it should be developed? If you haven't, you're neglecting a "best bet."

In planning your advertising campaign, figure on using generous space in Southern newspapers. With no other mediums can you profitably influence Southern buying.

The newspapers listed below cover the South thoroughly; they are proven mediums; they will pay you rich dividends.

Get detailed information on the sales possibilities for your particular product in the South. Any or all of these newspapers will gladly furnish you with specific information.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM LEDGER
BIRMINGHAM NEWS
MOBILE NEWS-ITEM
MOBILE REGISTER
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY JOURNAL

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH SOUTHWEST AMERICAN
LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS GAZETTE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA METROPOLIS
TAMPA TIMES
TAMPA TRIBUNE

GEORGIA

ALBANY HERALD
ATHENS HERALD
AUGUSTA CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA HERALD
COLUMBUS ENQUIRER-SUN
MACON TELEGRAPH
SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
SAVANNAH PRESS

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
ASHEVILLE TIMES
CHARLOTTE NEWS & EVENING CHRONICLE
CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
DURHAM SUN
GREENSBORO NEWS
RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER
RALEIGH TIMES
WINSTON-SALEM TWIN-CITY SENTINEL

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON AMERICAN
CHARLESTON NEWS & COURIER
CHARLESTON POST
COLUMBIA RECORD
COLUMBIA STATE
GREENVILLE NEWS
GREENVILLE PIEDMONT
SPARTANBURG HERALD
SPARTANBURG JOURNAL & CAROLINA
SPARTAN

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA NEWS
KNOXVILLE SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE JOURNAL & TRIBUNE
MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL-APPEAL
MEMPHIS PRESS
NASHVILLE BANNER
NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN & EVENING
AMERICAN

BIRDS • BEASTS • AND • TREES



Courtesy of "People's Favorite Magazine."

LESSON-TIME AT SUNNYBANK.

You must be firmly and gently patient, says Albert Payson Terhune, or you can't teach dogs. These attentive pupils are members of the aristocratic collie family that permit the author to share his country home with them.

THE ODYSSEY OF A DEVOTED DOG

"WHAT IS THE MOST REMARKABLE THING you ever knew a dog to do?" somebody asked Albert Payson Terhune, author and dog lover. "I could fill this magazine with remarkable and authentic dog yarns," replied Mr. Terhune, "but I will pick one alone out of the list." Not only is Mr. Terhune the author of "the most appealing dog stories ever written," says the editor of *People's Favorite Magazine* (New York), but he is one of the foremost American experts on the subject of collies, and has a large family of collie aristocrats. The editor submitted to him a list of questions about dogs, and it is in answering these that he tells the story of Bud. "Verify it yourself if you doubt my recital," he says. Bud was a collie belonging to Roy M. Coe, of Fort Scott, Kan., but his doggish devotion seems to have been chiefly directed toward Miss May Hight, sister-in-law to Mr. Coe and an official in the Fort Scott Gas Company. Bud's master moved, with his family, to Albuquerque, N. M., a trifle more than nine hundred miles away, and they took the dog with them. As Mr. Terhune tells the story:

Bud traveled to Albuquerque in a baggage-car. Thus he had no chance to study the route—if, indeed, a dog could do such a thing. In November, 1919, soon after the Coes' arrival in New Mexico, Bud vanished. For eight months nothing was heard of him.

Then in the middle of July, 1920, as Coe's sister-in-law sat at her desk in the Fort Scott Gas Company's offices, in Kansas, Bud came limping in through the open door and sank down, worn out, at the astounded woman's feet.

The collie had come home—home to the deity for whose sake he had traveled for the best part of a thousand miles—for nine hundred and fifty-six miles, to be exact—through unknown country and through uncounted dangers.

Nobody knows how Bud found his way all that weary distance, over unfamiliar grounds, nor how often in that eight months he had been captured and tied up, somewhere or other, and forced to bide his time until he could escape and continue his endless homeward journey.

The fact remains that this collie had traveled more than nine hundred miles, guided only by his mysterious instinct and by his yearning to be back at the feet of the human he worshiped.

A human could have asked the way, could have stolen rides, could have begged or worked for food and railroad fare. The dog had only his uncanny collie brain to guide him to his mistress. I had a long letter from her, to-day, verifying this and telling me the story in full. She also sent me a good photo of Bud to incorporate in my article. She says the dog was in a deplorable condition when he dragged himself into her office and to her feet, and that he stiffens up and snarls in hatred now whenever he hears the howling of the wolves in the Fort Scott Zoo, some of his scars evidently being the marks of wolf fights on the nine-hundred-and-fifty-six-mile journey home.

Take it all in all, I think that is by far the most remarkable thing I ever knew of a dog's doing. Don't you?

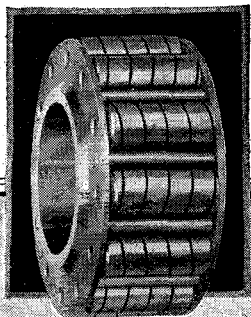
Another question which was put to Mr. Terhune was, "Why does a dog wail when death is near, or does he?" For this the writer has no hard-and-fast answer, or at least none that he cares to voice at the moment; and yet, he says, the fact remains. Not invariably, but in countless proved instances, dogs do wail when death is at hand, and he relates:

One still autumn night, some years ago, not only my own collies, but every dog within the radius of a mile from the lake on whose shores I live, set up a keening wail. It was not a howl, but a long, desolate wailing. I, as well as several other lake-dwellers, went out to investigate. There was no sound or sight to justify the noise. Yet it kept on, at intervals, for hours.

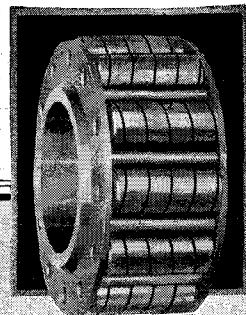
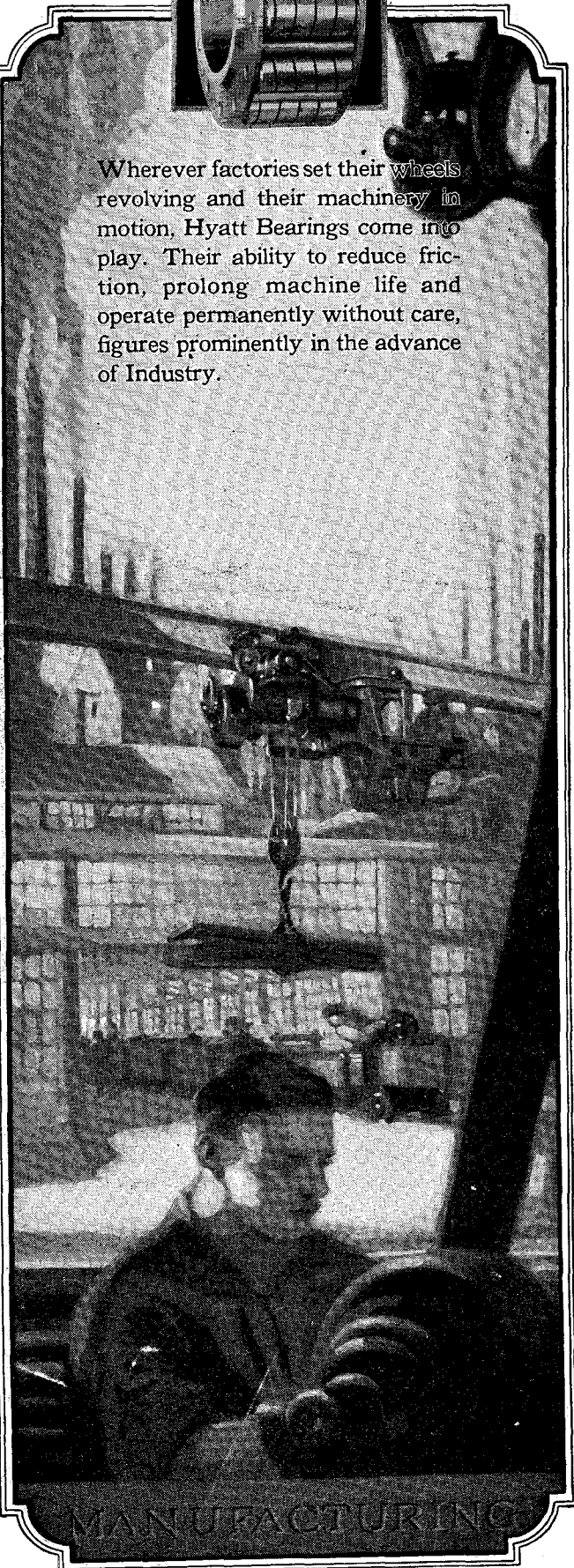
And in the morning—among the upper reaches of the lake, two miles away—was discovered the body of a young woman who had found life's game too difficult to go on playing it. During the night she had waded out into waist-deep water and had knelt down, with her head held just below the surface. She was still kneeling there, in the black mud, her bare shoulders in view. She had made no outcry. She had been far out of sight and presumably out of scent from any dog. Why had the dogs, for miles around, set up that death wail?

This is only one of several true cases I might cite of the same gruesome trait. I don't try to explain it. Perhaps dogs can hear and see and feel things which our own coarser senses can not grasp. Or perhaps that idea is all nonsense. I don't know. I know only the facts; not the causes. So let's get back to a more commonplace theme.

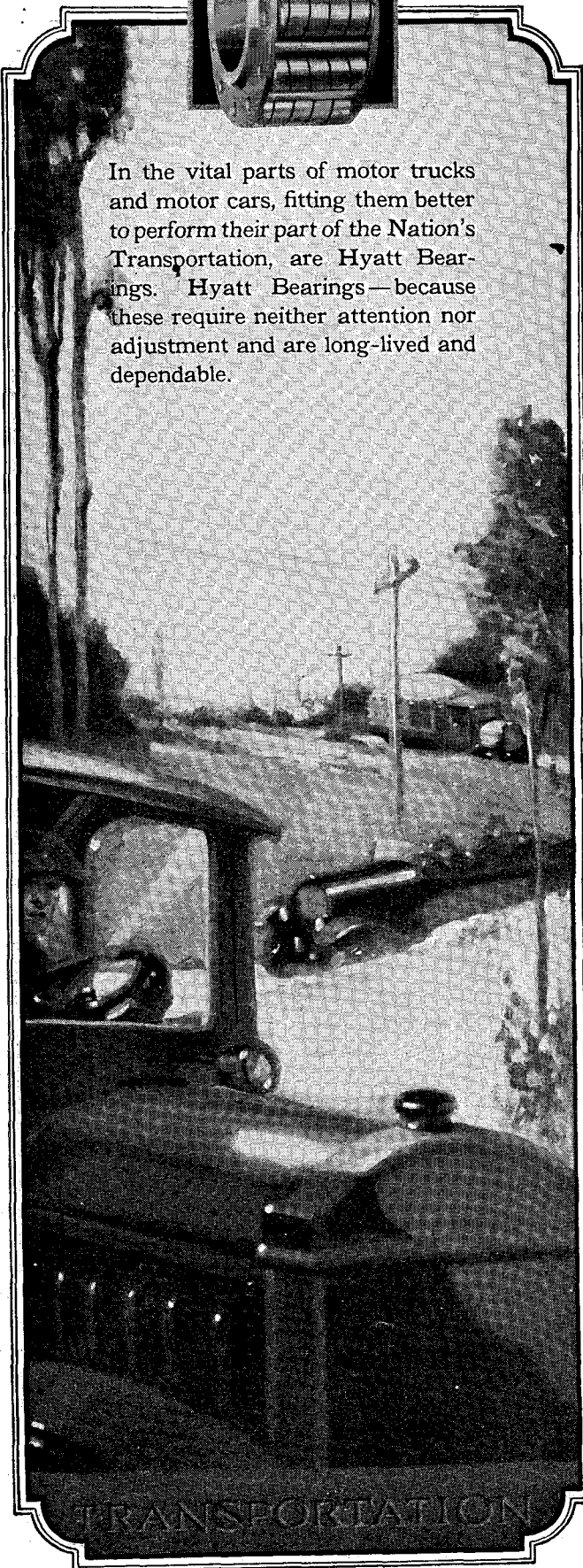
The question, "How can a dog be taught tricks," which so many people ask, is, says Mr. Terhune, just a little like asking,



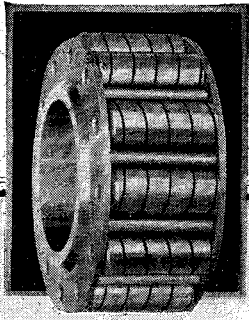
Wherever factories set their wheels revolving and their machinery in motion, Hyatt Bearings come into play. Their ability to reduce friction, prolong machine life and operate permanently without care, figures prominently in the advance of Industry.



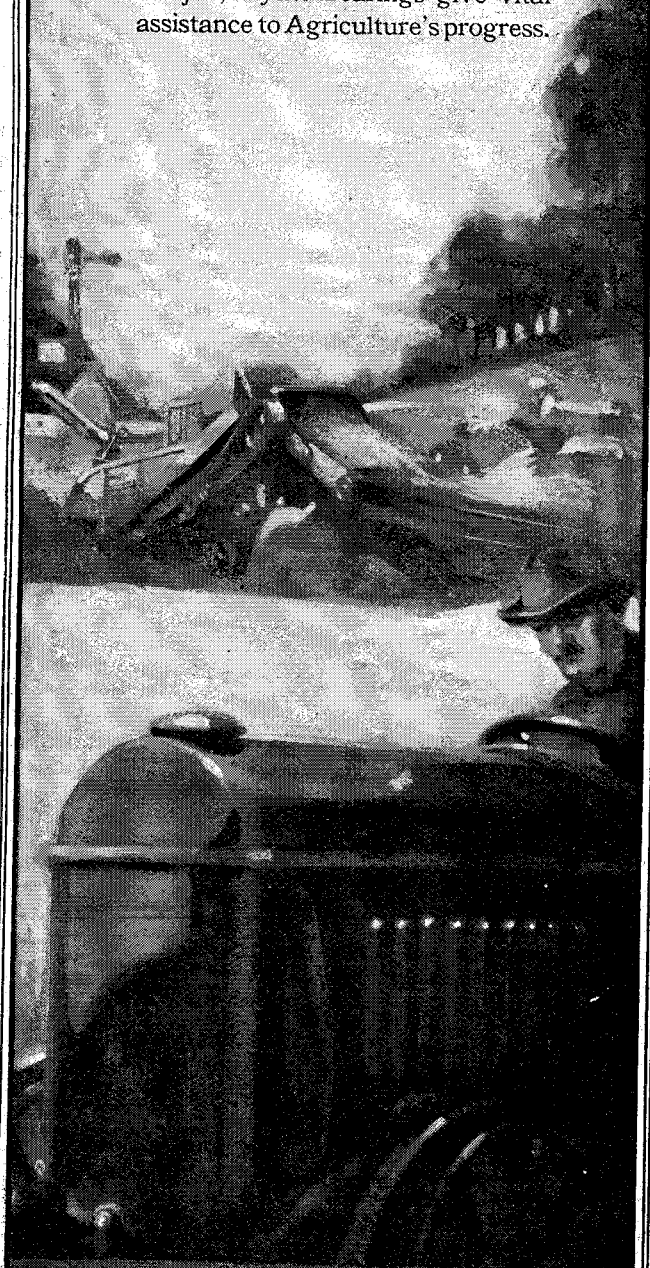
In the vital parts of motor trucks and motor cars, fitting them better to perform their part of the Nation's Transportation, are Hyatt Bearings. Hyatt Bearings—because these require neither attention nor adjustment and are long-lived and dependable.



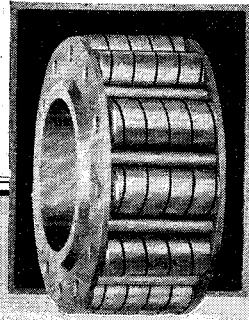
UNIVERSALLY USED



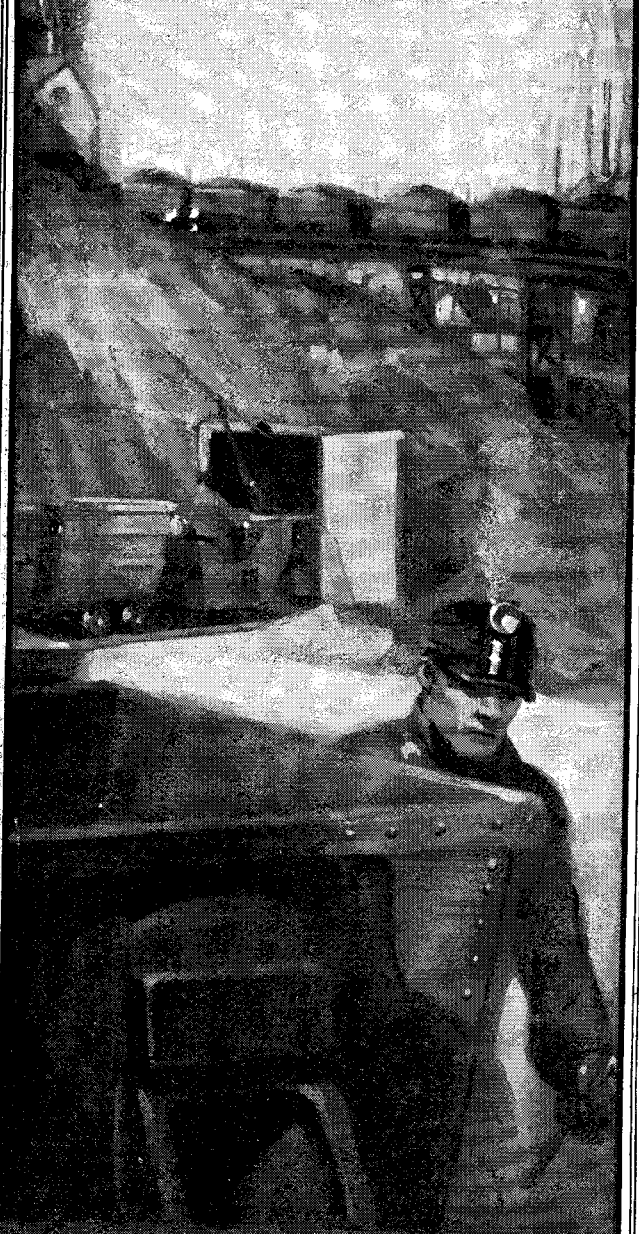
In farm tractors and farm machinery, Hyatt Bearings find a broad field of service. Reducing friction, operating permanently without care, keeping important farm machinery everlastingly on the job, Hyatt Bearings give vital assistance to Agriculture's progress.



AGRICULTURE



Down in the maw of the earth, where men wrest from the stubborn ground riches and the raw force to serve industry's purposes, Hyatt Roller Bearings help to give mine cars and mine machinery the perfect dependableness of operation so vitally necessary.



MINING

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

"How big is a house?" Still, it can be answered in a general way, and this he does:

First of all, he can be taught tricks by the teacher remembering that the pupil is a dog and not a Daniel Webster. If you were trying to teach a three-year-old child to talk or to learn a rime, you would not accompany your teachings by kicking the youngster in the ribs, by banging him over the head, or by swearing and yelling at him when he became tired or confused. If you did that, you'd soon have an imbecile or hopelessly injured baby on your hands.

It is the same with teaching a dog. Patience is the first requisite. If you can not stay firmly and gently patient, if you can not keep your temper—no matter how stupid the poor little chap is—then don't try to teach him. Shoot him painlessly or give him to some one who has more self-control than you have.

Make certain, in teaching, that he understands. Make allowances for his being a dog and not an intellectual giant. Be content to teach slowly, and be ready to stop and to change the lesson into a romp or a feast when he begins to tire or to show frightened perplexity. Praise and reward his every effort to follow your instructions. Being only a dog, and not a lofty human, he is not above enjoying flattery and gifts. Here are rules for teaching one or two of the very simplest tricks:

His first lesson—except in absolute obedience—should be in learning to lie down at command. This is not only the commonest of tricks, but a needful part of his education. Put your hand on his hips and repeat often and slowly the words, "Lie down!"

Say them over and over, all the while pressing down gently on the hips. Presently, under the pressure, he will sit down. Shift your hand from hips to shoulders and continue to press, still repeating, "Lie down!" all the time. When under the steady pressure, he lies down, praise him as if he had done something wonderful and give him an animal cracker or some other titbit.

Do this half a dozen times in succession, and again on the next day, and so on, until his quick brain grasps what the words mean. I have had some pups that could learn this in five minutes and others that took a week to master it.

Later, when he knows what "Lie down!" means, accompany the words with a gesture of the finger to the spot where you want him to lie. Soon he will learn to lie down at this gesture and in the place indicated by your finger, without a word being spoken.

Shaking hands is still easier to teach. Pick up your dog's forepaw, at the same time saying, "Shake hands!" Say it several times while you do this. Then praise and pet him for it. Repeat this several times more, and, at any hint of compliance on his part, don't forget to feed and to praise. Before long he will associate the command with the action. For hand-shaking is as natural to a dog as to a politician.

As for the "best kinds of dogs to go with

various human temperaments," the writer prescribes:

If you are slothful and want to be waked up, an Irish terrier or a fox-terrier is an ideal comrade for you. Nothing will get past him, and you'll have to stay well up on your toes to keep him from getting past you.

The same splendid result is even better achieved by a collie. But only if you live in country or suburbs. A big city is no more a fit place for a collie than is a cellar coal-bin for an antlered stag or a dump cart for a blooded race-horse.

For uncanny brain, for bubbling fun, for keenly quick sympathy and understanding, for big heart, and for clean soul, I know of no dog to equal or even to approach the best type of well-trained collie.

He has hair-trigger nerves, it is true, and it takes little to set him into a paroxysm of excited barking. But he is loyal and loving and valiant and beautiful and—in the highest sense of the abused word—a gentleman. Incidentally, there is nothing so contemptible in the whole dog world as the collie that has been wrecked in disposition and brain and temper by systematic bad treatment as a puppy.

If your nerves are bad and you need a sedative chum of the "steady" type, there are the meek-eyed beagle, the docile spaniel, the English bulldog, the melancholy dachshund, the somnolent St. Bernard. Any of them will do.

Again, if you want trouble with the neighbors, and if you rejoice in owning a dog which will probably be stanch to you, and will be glad to eat the hand off of any one else, I recommend that snake-headed and fight-loving standardized mongrel, the Airedale. He is a one-man dog. All other men will do wisely to give him a wide berth.

Incidentally, your dog is the only friend who will never bore you by talking about himself and will always listen with eager interest when you talk about yourself; the only chum who will still believe you are perfect, in spite of fifty daily damning proofs to the contrary; and who will starve with you sooner than grow fat with your richer neighbor.

THE HISTORIC CASE OF THE ROBBER ROBINS

THE robins are a charming but unscrupulous family. Their depredations, so serious to the worm and the fruit-grower, if so interesting and amusing to the disinterested onlooker, are discussed in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* by a philosopher whose dispassionate weighing of the pros and cons clearly indicates that he is not a fruit-grower. His sympathies may be with the plaintiff, but in his decision he shows an unprejudiced mind. He writes:

If the humane Mr. Audubon or members of the society which bears his name were to stroll by back-yard gardens that have cherry-trees they would be pained to hear some of the comments which owners of the trees make as they try to save a portion of the fruit from the beaks of the robber robins. These voracious birds, through the intervention of humanitarians, are given the protection of the law, and when they manifest lawlessness with regard to the rights of property the exasperated citizen makes remarks that show he does not share the appreciation of the service which this tribe of birds is credited with rendering in the preservation of crops. Some of these

remarks could not be printed in this paper, despite the fact that they are earnest and heartfelt. Here is a plaint which was voiced by a Seattle victim to a sympathetic passer-by a few mornings ago:

"This year I had a fine prospect for cherries. I had given careful sprayings and the fruit seemed almost perfect. Few robins were about my orchard. But with the first blush of pink on the cherries the robins came trooping, till more than a hundred were my uninvited guests. Unlike the woodpeckers which eat a cherry or two and then carry one to the children at home, the robins brought along the young ones, prepared to play the part of the summer boarder. I put up horrid-looking dummies. They soon became no more afraid of them than of me. My wife made imitation snakes, which I twined about the branches. I pelted them with stones, but they were back in a few minutes. At the close of the day the robins remained masters of the field. I did not try the hose, but a neighbor who did said that the birds found it very refreshing while they ate his cherries."

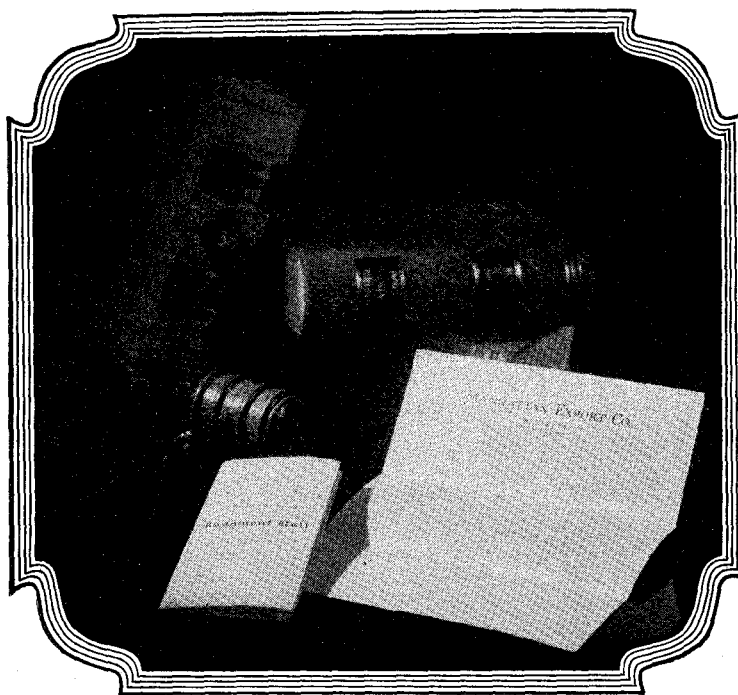
The writer concedes that it is pleasant to see these harbingers of spring as they hop about the lawns in the vernal season—but he points out that in rejoicing at this pleasing exercise, the bird-lover overlooks the tragedy that ensues when a robin stops, looks, and listens, and then unerringly spears out a wriggling earthworm. Among the subterranean dwellers [doubtless the robin is anathema, for his breed, we are told, is about the only one that plucks its prey from under the grass roots. Alas, the poor worms! The writer grows almost tearful about them:

How many millions of joyous young angleworms start out from the parental roof in the morning only to be rudely gaffed out by this unseen foe! Yet man credits this and the eating of other worms and bugs as valuable service in the preservation of human food and gives the robin license to poach upon cherries, berries, and any other vegetarian diet he fancies as a reward.

The back-yard gardener would prefer to make his own battle against bug and worm pests if he could have the liberty of taking a shot at the impertinent birds. But, after all, sentiment is about as important and necessary in human life as cherries and other food, and the Audubon variety of sentiment has the advantage of appealing in behalf of creatures who are persistently beset by natural foes. The gentle Buddha on his last pilgrimage on earth deplored the merciless conflict of life, and his devotees even to this day brush the place whereon they seat themselves so they will not crush out the life of any living thing. For they believe,

As naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey,
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so it goes *ad infinitum*.

Man has profiteers and other oppressors among his fellow men and in turn becomes the oppressor of creatures beneath him. He claims the right of dominion over the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, but probably misreads the all-inclusive scriptural grant, which certainly did not authorize him to be merciless. He may need the discipline imposed by the law which protects the robins more than he needs the cherries.



Judgment

THE final decision invariably reflects wisdom and sound reasoning. Being based on fact, it is undisputable. And, by the same token, it conveys a genuine feeling of confidence and good faith.

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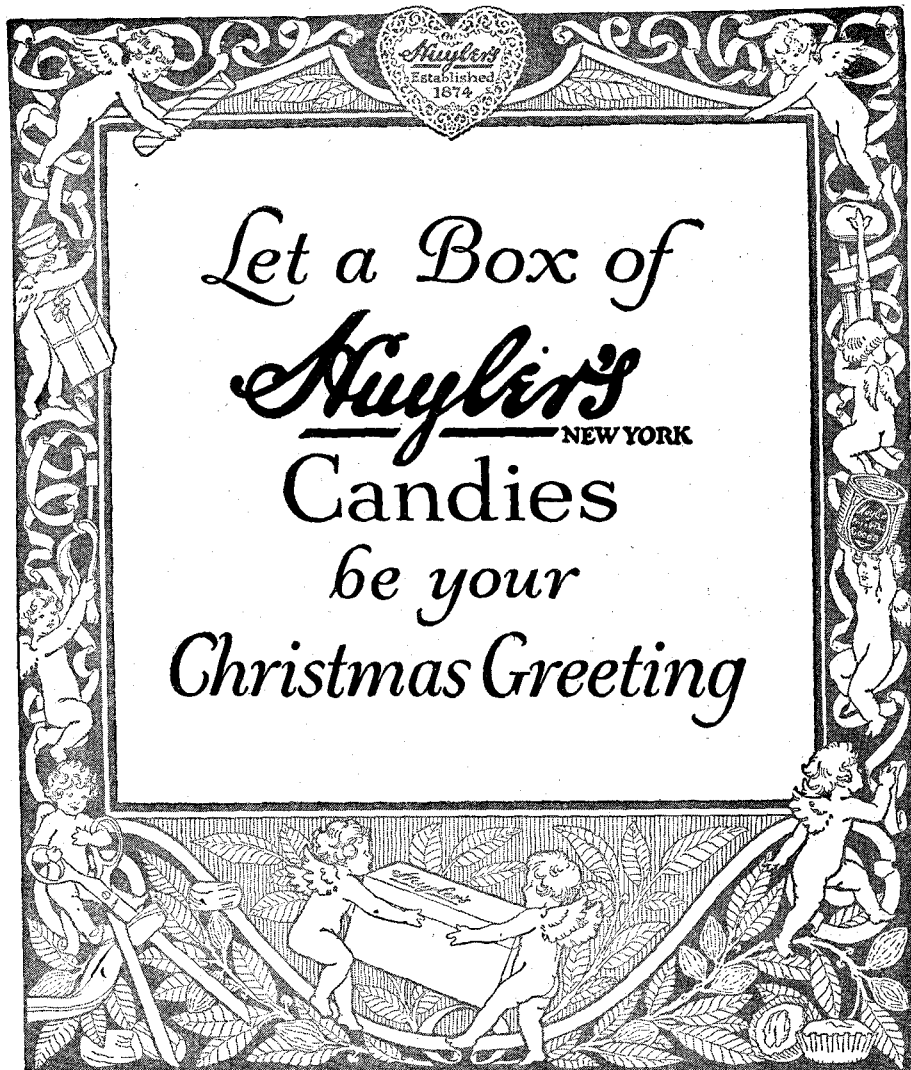
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A HEN-PHEASANT PLAYACTING TO PROTECT HER CHICKS

FROM an extremity of distress and terror, the little mother hen-pheasant calmly abandoned her stage part and turned to domestic duties. No human being could achieve the miracle of such an instantaneous recovery, says W. H. Hudson in "Birds in Town and Village" (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York), where he tells the story:

I was the bird's only human neighbor, as I was staying in a fishing-cottage near the spot where the bird had its nest. Eventually, it brought off eight chicks and remained with them at the same spot on the edge of the valley, living like a rail among the sedges and tall valley herbage. I never went near the bird, but from the cottage caught sight of it from time to time, and sometimes watched it with my binocular. There was, I thought, a good chance of its being able to rear its young, unless the damp proved injurious, as there was no dog or cat at the cottage, and there were no carrion crows or sparrow-hawks at that spot. One morning about five o'clock on going out I spied a fox-terrier. He had scented the birds, and presently up rose the hen from the tall grass with a mighty noise, then, flopping down, she began beating her wings and struggling over the grass, uttering the most agonizing screams, the dog after her, frantically grabbing at her tail. I feared that he would catch her, and seizing a stick flew down to the rescue, yelling at the dog, but he was too excited to obey or even hear me. At length, thanks to the devious course taken by the bird, I got near enough to get in a good blow on the dog's back. He winced and went on as furiously as ever, and then I got in another blow so well delivered that the rascal yelled, and, turning, fled back to the village. Hot and panting from my exertions, I stood still, but sooner still the pheasant had pulled herself up and stood there, about three yards from my feet, as if nothing had happened—as if not a ripple had troubled the quiet surface of her life! The serenity of the bird, just out of that storm of violence and danger, and her perfect indifference to my presence, was astonishing to me. For a minute or two I stood still watching her; then turned to walk back to the cottage, and no sooner did I start than after me she came at a gentle trot, following me like a dog. On my way back I came to the very spot where the fox-terrier had found and attacked the bird, and at once on reaching it she came to a stop and uttered a call, and instantly from eight different places among the tall grasses the eight fluffy little chicks popped up and started running to her. And there she stood, gathering them about her with gentle chucklings, taking no notice of me, tho I was standing still within two yards of her!

Up to the moment when the dog got his smart blow and fled from her she had been under the domination of a powerful instinct, and could have acted in no other way; but what guided her so infallibly in her subsequent actions? Certainly not instinct, and not reason, which hesitates between different courses and is slow to arrive at a decision. One can only say that it was, or was like, intuition, which is as much as to say that we don't know.



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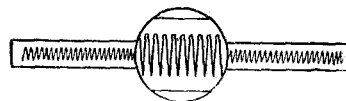
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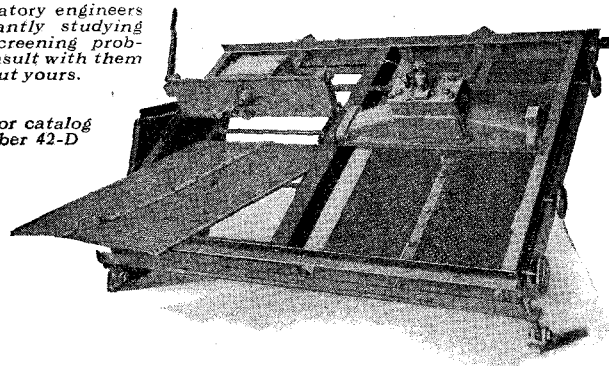
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(Continued on page 68)

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

LOUISIANA WILL HAVE THE WORLD'S LARGEST ZOO

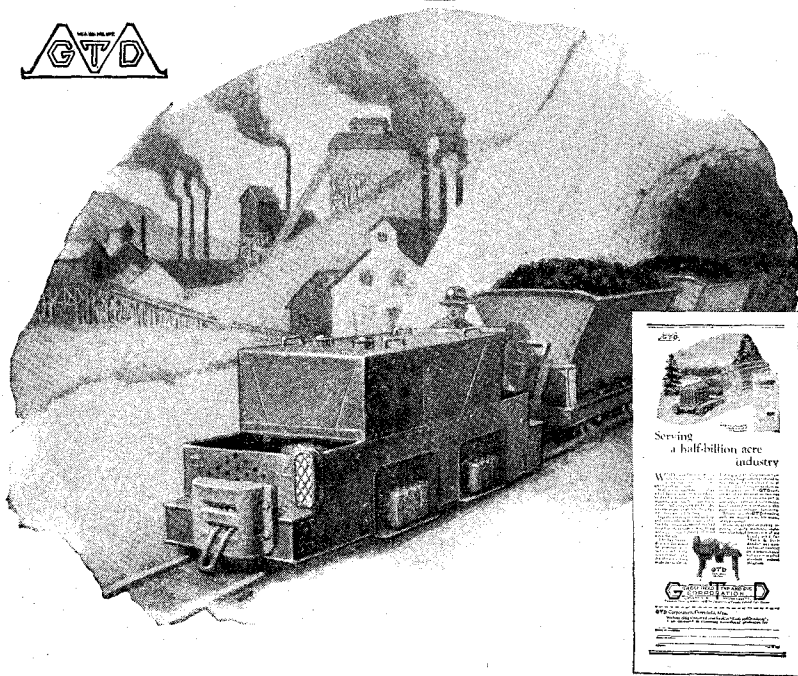
A ZOO without a fence or a cage, a great stretch of coast along the Gulf of Mexico, seventy-five miles long and seven miles in average width, is being established in Louisiana. More than three-fifths of the great tract is already owned by the State and is "never to be sold or leased or used for any purpose whatsoever but refuge for the wild things of earth and air." No firearms are to be permitted upon it, save those of the wardens, and it is to be open at all times to ornithologists, naturalists, and nature photographers. When the pending negotiations are complete, the zoological garden will include salt marsh-lands, fresh-water marsh-lands, fresh-water lakes and bayous and rivers, oak-covered islands, and cypress-covered swamps. As for the privileged inmates of this huge park, says Harry H. Dunn in the *Dearborn Independent*:

On these lands to-day lives every variety of animal life known to Louisiana, from the black bear of the canebrakes to the muskrat of the river banks, and from the bald-headed eagle of the oak-covered islands to the humming-bird of myriad hues flitting above the wild roses on the upland. To them in winter comes every variety of bird that migrates into or through the United States, from the tiny swallows to the huge and rare swans. Albatrosses, boobies, and frigate birds have been seen on Marsh Island, which the Russell Sage Foundation gave to Louisiana, and the mysterious anhinga, or snake-bird, believed to be the most direct of all bird descendants of the flying reptiles, nests in safety, fearless of man, on the Avery Island reserve.

Picture to yourself, if you can, a place of pleasant lands, flowing streams, quiet lakes, shallow brooks, deep rivers, wide bays, all fringed and bordered and dotted with groves of oak and cypress and tulip and bamboo, meadows covered with lush grasses, hills groved with oaks that were tremendous trees when Columbus was a child in Genoa, and lay it all down in the heart of the mystic, legend-haunted country of Evangeline and Gabriel, and you will have some idea of the physical aspect of this, your forever free zoo. Fill it with more birds and animals than you can imagine, and you will get some faint idea of the wilderness Audubon saw when he sketched his birds.

Lands in the zoo to-day consist of 13,000 acres, valued at \$130,000, and given to the State by Charles Willis Ward and Edward A. McIlhenny, in 1911; 78,985 acres, valued at \$780,000, given by the Russell Sage Foundation, as the result of efforts by Mr. McIlhenny, and 88,247 acres, valued at \$660,000, given by the Rockefeller Foundation. Thus, there is a total of 180,232 acres, valued at \$1,570,000, now in the zoo.

The lands to be acquired consist of two strips, one of 43,000 acres, in Vermilion Parish, between the Russell Sage and Rockefeller Foundation gifts, and valued at \$675,000, and the other, of 86,000 acres, lying between the Ward-McIlhenny gift and the Rockefeller Foundation gift, and valued at \$300,000.



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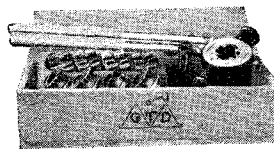
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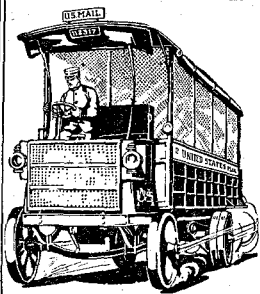
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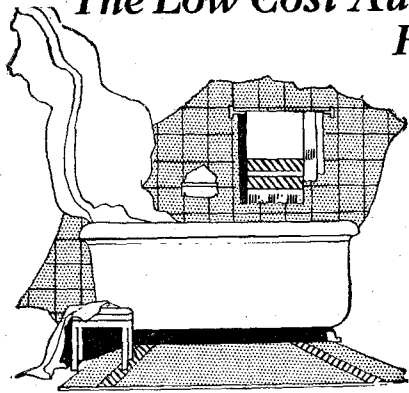
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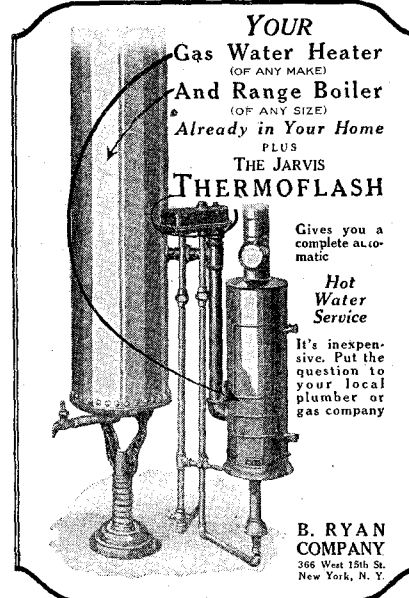
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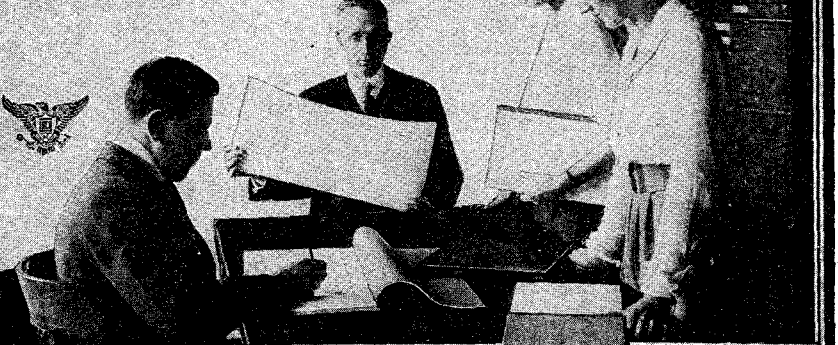
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THE drift into cities has been checked," declared *Forbes* (New York), and "the dollar has done it." In other words, our workers are now discovering that it "pays better to work in the country than in the cities." The facts on which these somewhat surprising assertions are based are brought out by Mr. Paul Clay, of the *Forbes* staff. Mr. Clay presents a number of tabulations whereby he proves that the percentage of gain in urban population, when proper allowance has been made for emigration, immigration, and preponderance of births over deaths, has varied greatly in successive decades for a century back. According to Mr. Clay, "the principal factor which slowed down the migration to cities was undoubtedly the huge increase in the profits of agriculture." The writer then proceeds to show "how agriculture is gaining on other industries in the inducements it offers to ambitious young men":

Until recently it was the rule that agricultural wealth increased at a slow rate. During the ten years ended with 1900, according to the Census figures, the increase in the total wealth of farms and farmers in the United States was only 27.1 per cent., while the gain in that of other industries was 39.1 per cent. But from 1904 to 1912 agriculture increased its wealth by 113.9 per cent. as compared with 111.5 per cent. for other industries. Since 1912 the farm has run still further ahead of the city in the race for wealth.

A better and more accurate comparison is to be found in the census figures of 1904 and 1912. These were given in such a manner that the floating, current, or changeable wealth, such as implements, goods for sale, live stock, inventories, and the like can be seen separately from the fixed wealth, such as real estate, lands, permanent plants, etc. From 1904 to 1912 the floating wealth of the farmer thus defined increased from \$6,818,161,251 to \$12,864,643,184, while that of other industries increased from \$21,859,257,000 to \$37,802,362,000. There were some relatively small amounts of property owned by farmers in these latter figures, and yet the comparison is mainly correct. It shows that during these eight years the floating wealth of the farmer increased 88.4 per cent. while that of other industries increased only 72.9 per cent.

Wealth statistics for 1920 are not yet compiled, but there is no lack of evidence that the farmer is winning the race against the city.

The war-experiences of the two communities are interesting. The prices of farm products went up faster than those of other products, reached what might be called the profiteering level at an earlier date, and held steadier at the top prices.

Taking the average price levels of the year 1913 as a basis, the prices of farm products rose to 200 per cent. in July, 1917, whereas those of other products did not do so until August, 1918. The farmer was making excess profits a whole year before

other industries began doing so. Besides this, he obtained the greater total rise in prices. The average price of his products rose to 246 per cent. of the 1913 prices, while the average for other products rose only to 226 per cent.

Furthermore, when a business depression comes along, the farmer fares better than other business men. He is a producer of absolute necessities, and his market does not slump so badly. Our statistics of bank clearings show, for example, that from the boom of 1906 to the depression of 1908 business in the big cities fell off 22 per cent., while that of the rural districts actually increased by 4.5 per cent. The farmer enjoyed the same advantage in the depressions of 1911 and 1914-15.

Nor are the reasons difficult to find. The farmer now feeds so many more mouths than formerly that his services are proportionately more in demand. At the present time there are about 13,051,635 persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, and this means workers only. The total farm population is about 32,494,500. These farm-workers have to feed an urban population in this country of 54,816,209.

In other words, every 100 farmers must produce enough to supply 420 persons in addition to themselves, compared with 337 in 1910, 241 in 1900, 213 in 1890, and 147 persons in 1880. The typical farmer must now feed three times as many outsiders as he did in 1880 and almost twice as many as he did in 1900. Is it any wonder that prices are such as to pay him well for this service?

How very well he is paid ought to be realized by our young men. During the war-period the greatest increase in personal incomes, leaving out of account the wealthiest 10 per cent., was obtained by the wage-earners of the big manufacturing sections. It was these sections that made the war-supplies; and their war-profits, owing to the power of organized labor, had to be shared with their workers. Presumably, then, no class of industrial workers obtained a larger increase in pay than the factory employees of a great manufacturing State like New York.

From 1914 to 1919 the wages of New York factory labor increased 88.3 per cent. It is estimated that average per capita incomes in the United States during the same period increased about 58 per cent. However, this wage average is accurate, being an actual compilation covering nearly 600,000 workers. But impossible as it may seem, the gross income of the typical farmer during the same period increased 151.5 per cent., as may be seen by dividing the total value of agricultural output by the numbers of persons engaged in the industry. Thus the farmer obtained a greater benefit from the war than any other class of people except the ultra rich.

One need not be a farmer in order to obtain the fullest share of rural prosperity. There are about 5,220,800 persons living in the rural districts who do not belong to farmers' families. The stores, shops, and other business establishments in these districts get all the benefits of the prosperity and stability of agriculture, and indeed the trade of the farmer is the best and most constant trade in the world.



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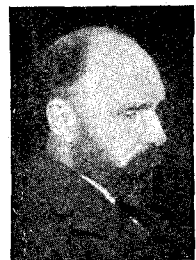
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 8.—Cambridge University, England, by a vote of 904 to 712, refuses women full membership in the university on equal terms with men. Most of the other English universities, including Oxford, have granted full membership to women.

A Paris dispatch says the Greek Government has addressed a note to former King Constantine asking that he abdicate immediately in favor of the Crown Prince.

The Fünfkirchen district, 105 miles southwest of Budapest, which was awarded to Hungary by the Peace Treaty, is declared the Republic of Baranya, under the protection of Serbia, says a Vienna report.

The British Government is considering whether it will request the United States Government in the interests of Anglo-American friendship to take official notice of the anti-British activities in America of Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law.

Reports reaching Constantinople declare the War Minister of Armenia has proclaimed a military dictatorship over that country. He is said to have joined Bolshevik troops at Baku and to be advancing toward Erivan, where a Soviet government was proclaimed on December 3.

December 9.—Reports from Geneva say that it is understood Japan delivers to the League of Nations Commission on Mandates two declarations on racial equality, in one declaring her readiness to offer the freedom of her islands to all nations, and in the other protesting against the refusal of the United States to take the same steps.

The League Council hands to the Assembly at Geneva a report on mandates, criticized because it leaves the whole mandate question where it has been and makes no recommendations for the future.

Gustave Muller, Socialist, is elected Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland, being the first Socialist to hold this position.

It is confirmed in semiofficial quarters in London that the Allied governments have agreed to revise the Treaty of Sèvres, concerning chiefly the disposition of Smyrna, which it is now expected will be given back to the Turks. It is also intimated that the Allies do not intend to put further obstacles in the way of Constantine's return to Greece.

A peace treaty between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists is reported to have been signed in Alexandropol on December 2. Under its terms Armenia's territory will be reduced to only the region of Erivan, the capital, and Lake Gokcha, and all Armenia's armament must be delivered to the Turks, with the exception of 1,500 rifles and a few machine guns.

December 10.—The British Government proclaims martial law at Dublin, extending to four counties, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary.

The League of Nations adopts the report of the Commission on Blockade, favoring the use of economic weapons to prevent future wars, but leaving each nation free to decide whether a breach of the Covenant requiring the laying of a blockade has occurred.

The 1920 Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to President Wilson at the Norwegian Storthing, and the 1919 prize to Léon Bourgeois, of France.

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It is reported from London that martial law has been proclaimed in Roumania in connection with the throwing of a bomb in the Roumanian Senate, in which two Senators were killed and others seriously injured.

December 11.—All the villages in the Tepeleni district, southern Albania, are destroyed by an earthquake, according to Rome advices, 200 persons being reported killed and 15,000 homeless.

Viscount Ishii, of Japan, tells the Armaments Commission of the League of Nations at Geneva that Japan can not consent to carry out the League's proposal for disarmament so long as America is outside the League. The proposal was that during the next two years no member of the League should possess greater armament than it had in 1920. The proposal was passed, with the explanation that it merely amounted to a recommendation.

December 12.—Sadi Lecoq, the French aviator, breaks the world's airplane speed record by flying four kilometers in forty-six seconds, or at the rate of 194.5 miles an hour.

Incendiary fires thought to have been set by the military in reprisal for a Sinn-Fein ambush sweep the business district of Cork and spread into the residential sections, devastating a large part of the city. The damage is estimated at more than \$15,000,000.

The Polish Government adopts and proclaims the clause of the Treaty of Versailles which guarantees protection of the rights of minorities, according to Warsaw advices. This action aims at the amelioration of the conditions of the Jews in Poland.

December 13.—New disorders in Ireland follow the burning of Cork, says a London report. The Sinn-Feiners three times attack the forces of the Crown, in each case being defeated.

The League of Nations Assembly adopts a statute for a permanent International Court of Justice. The Court as planned still lacks the obligatory appearance of both parties to a dispute, and provides no penalty for non-compliance with the decisions. The plan now goes to the different states for ratification, and if twenty-two, or a majority of the members of the League, approve it before the next meeting of the Assembly, the judges will be elected and the Court will come into existence in September.

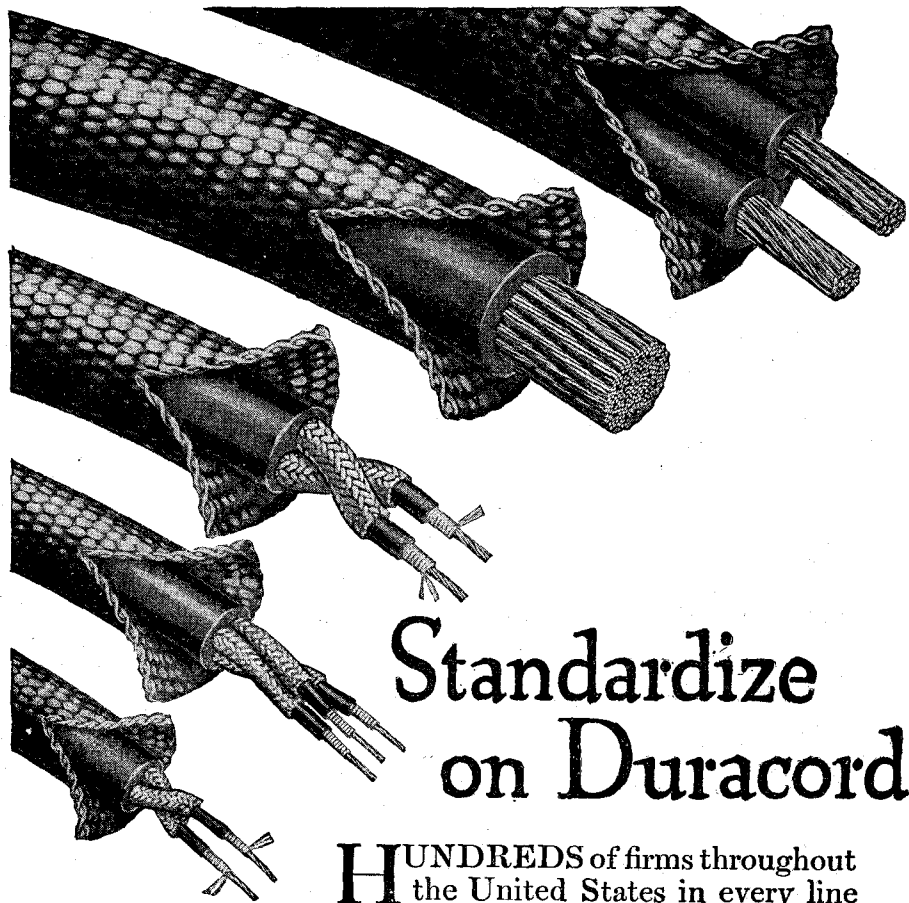
It is reported from Santiago that the Chilean delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, at Geneva, carry final instructions to retire from the Assembly in the event that it accepts the Bolivian and Peruvian petitions for a revision of the treaties of 1882 and 1904 with Chile.

December 14.—It is reported from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government will give no notification of withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided in Article I of the pact, because it does not consider that Argentina ever has been a member of the League.

The newly chosen Constituent Assembly of Jugo-Slavia elects former Premier Nikola P. Pachich, of the Radical party, Provisional President of the Assembly, says a dispatch from Belgrade.

CONGRESS

December 8.—Immediate revision of the nation's tax laws on the basis of an annual levy of \$4,000,000,000 for a period of four years, including a 2 per cent. increase in the taxes on incomes up to \$5,000, is urged by Secretary of the Treasury Houston, in his annual report to Congress. The Secretary proposes repeal of the excess-profits taxes and the elimination of certain of



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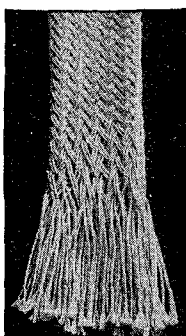
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"You See" and "You Know"

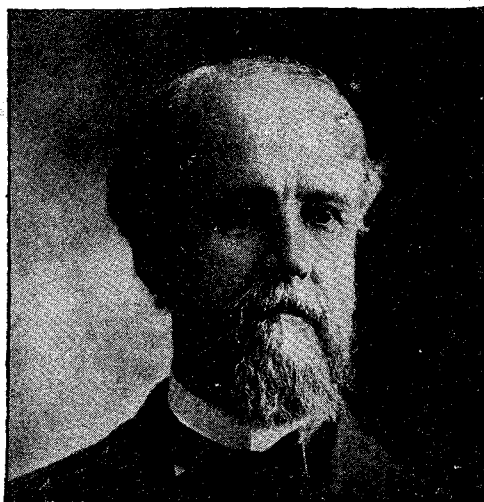
"Such poverty of language is always accompanied by poverty of thought. One who is content to use the same word for widely different ideas has either never observed or soon comes to forget that there is any difference between the ideas; or perhaps he retains a vague notion of a difference which he never attempts to define to himself and dimly hints to others by adding to his inadequate word some such phrase as 'you see' or 'you know,' in the helpless attempt to inject into another mind by suggestion what adequate words would enable him simply and distinctly to say."

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The Use of More Than Eight Thousand Words Explained by Example:

"An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling."

"There may be *loneliness* without *solitude*, as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness*, as when one is glad to be alone."

"*Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender."

"A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness."

In this vital book more than 8,000 words are classified and discriminated and their correct use shown by illuminating examples. Nearly 4,000 antonyms (words with opposite meanings to synonyms) are also included, together with the correct use of prepositions.

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Do you *stop* or *stay* at a hotel? How does *prohibit* differ from *abolish*? What is the legal distinction between *abettor* and *accessory*? What is the difference between *accident* and *chance*? How does *acquaintance* differ from *companionship*? from *friendship*? from *intimacy*? How do *sharpness*, *acuteness*, *penetration*, and *insight* compare with *acumen*? How does *admire* compare with *revere*, *venerate*, *adore*? How does *alien* differ from *foreign*? Is a *foreigner* by birth necessarily an *alien*? How does *allure* differ from *attract*? from *lure*? What does *coax* express? What is the difference between *amateur* and *connoisseur*? between *connoisseur* and *critic*? Wherein does *advertise* differ from *propound*? *promulgate*? *publish*? How do the words *indict* and *arraign* differ from *charge*? *accuse*? *censure*? How does *pretty* compare with *beautiful*? *handsome*? What does *fair* denote? *comely*? *picturesque*? What are the shades of meaning distinguishing *choose*, *cull*, *elect*, *pick*, *prefer*, and *select*? Also between the antonyms *cast away*, *decline*, *dismiss*, *refuse*, *repudiate*? Of what things is one *aware*? Of what is he *conscious*? How does *sensible* compare with these words? What does *sensible* indicate regarding the emotions that would not be expressed by *conscious*? How does *conversation* differ from *talk*? Do we apply *doubt*, *distrust*, *surmise*, *suspect* mostly to persons and things, or to motions and intentions? Can you give the distinction between a *copy* and a *duplicate*? a *facsimile*, and an *imitation*? What is a *transcript*? How does *egoism* differ from *egotism*? Is *help* or *aid* the stronger term? Does *help* include *aid* or does *aid* include *help*? What is the present popular meaning of *idea*? What is *knowledge*? How does it differ from *information*? What is *perception*? *apprehension*? *cognizance*? What is *learning*? *erudition*? What is the difference in the meaning of *flame*? *blaze*? *flare*? *flash*? *glare*? *glow*? What do *glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote? What is it to *slander*? to *defame*? to *libel*? What is it to *asperser*? to *malign*? to *traduce*? to *disparage*? What is *virtue*? How does *goodness* differ from *virtue*? What is *honesty*? *probity*? *integrity*? *purity*? *duty*? *rectitude*? *righteousness*? *uprightness*?

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

the so-called luxury taxes, including the levy on soda-fountain and similar beverages.

December 9.—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its sixth annual report submitted to Congress recommends the immediate establishment of a Bureau of Aeronautics as a part of the Department of Commerce, wherein all the aviation activities of the country can be coordinated and duplication eliminated.

December 10.—By a vote of 87 to 25 the House adopts an amendment to the Johnson Immigration Bill reducing the two-year prohibition against immigration to one year.

Request for an additional appropriation of \$17,058,789 to cover expenses during the present fiscal year is made of Congress by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It is explained that \$9,000,000 is needed for the collection of war-revenue, \$6,000,000 for refunding of taxes illegally collected, and \$1,600,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition and narcotic laws.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, acting Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tells the Senate that the shortage of cash in the United States Treasury necessitates sharp reductions in all appropriation measures, and the abandonment of new projects. The Senator said the Treasury faces a deficit of \$2,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year next June.

December 13.—By a vote of 293 to 41 the House passes the Johnson Immigration Bill, which prohibits virtually all immigration to the United States for one year. The bill provides that travelers for business, pleasure, or curiosity, and actual students can come in. It also admits direct blood relatives of citizens of the United States, and waives the literacy test to those relatives. It undertakes to let those here who have first papers or will take out first papers send for wives or husbands or dependent children.

By a unanimous vote of 323 the House adopts a resolution for the repeal of most of the war-time laws. Only the trading with the enemy act, the War-Finance Corporation Act, and measures dealing with the issuance of Liberty and Victory bonds are exempted.

The Senate adopts the Agriculture Committee resolution reviving the War Finance Corporation as a measure of affording financial relief to farmers.

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, an authority on immigration matters, introduces a bill in the Senate to restrict immigration for any fiscal year to 5 per cent. of the number of any nationality residing here.

December 14.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, offers a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to seek an agreement with Great Britain and Japan for a five-year naval building truce, with construction programs cut in half during that period.

Conflicts develop between Congress and the War Department at the first meeting of the House Subcommittee to draft the 1922 Army Appropriation Bill. Representative Anthony, the Chairman of the Committee, advocates restrictions of the size of the Army to 175,000 men, abandonment of half the camps, and immediate sale of surplus army supplies.

Without a dissenting vote, the House passes the Smoot bill, authorizing reorganization of the Government Depart-

ments and Bureaus, to do away with duplication of activity.

DOMESTIC

December 8.—The net cost of the war to America is fixed by Secretary Houston at \$24,010,000,000. This represents the adjusted expenditure of the Treasury with relation to the actual prosecution of the war during the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1920.

The total expenditures of the United States Peace Commission, from December 1, 1918, to December 4, 1920, amounted to \$1,651,191, according to a special message transmitted by President Wilson to the Senate.

December 9.—Rehearing is denied by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago to William Haywood, leader of the I. W. W., and ninety-three codefendants convicted two years ago of violation of the Espionage Act and conspiracy to obstruct the draft.

President Wilson issues an appeal for help for the famine sufferers in China. At the same time he announces the appointment of a committee of 180 in all parts of the country to collect funds contributed. The total population of the famine-stricken districts is estimated at 87,000,000 persons, of whom between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 are in want, 20,000,000 actually starving or dying of hunger and cold.

Figures of the Federal Trade Commission show that in the four months following July 1 more wheat, wheat-flour, meats, and other farm-products were imported into the United States than in the whole fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. This situation has led several Senators and Representatives to plan a protective tariff for the farmer and stockman.

December 10.—Secretary of Agriculture Meredith in his first annual report states that prices for farm-products on November 1 were 33 per cent. below those prevailing at planting time, and that owing to this fact the American farmers face a situation which should be dealt with as a national problem.

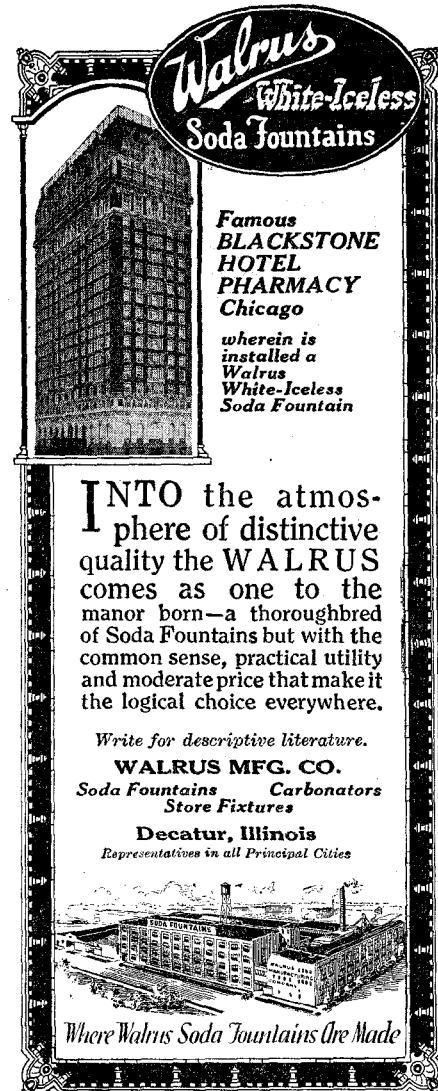
December 11.—The War Department announces successful tests of a new machine gun firing half-inch bullets at a maximum rapidity of 700 shots a minute, and with at least double the range of the thirty-caliber machine gun now in use.

As a result of a conference of representatives of agriculture, business, and finance, called by the President of the American Bankers' Association to consider the problem of financing the country's foreign trade, a corporation will be launched immediately to be known as the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$100,000,000. Its purpose will be to facilitate the export of American commodities by the extension of long-term credits abroad.

December 12.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his annual report to the President urges another three-year naval building program involving the construction of eighty-eight vessels if the United States does not enter the League of Nations, or a similar world organization.

Operation of the United States Postal Service for the fiscal year 1920 resulted in a deficit of \$17,270,482, the second largest in the history of the service, Postmaster-General Burleson shows in his annual report to the President.

December 13.—President Wilson calls upon his fellow countrymen to contribute funds to save 3,500,000 children who "are facing starvation in Central Europe." The President will temporarily adopt twenty children.



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And Commercial Lines.—Most of the wrinkles in a business man's face are trademarks.—*Sioux City Journal*.

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"I was not aware that I had any small desires."—*The Bulletin (Sydney)*.

Unusually Long Apples.—A string of vehicles loaded with apples a quarter of a mile long at a cider-mill is a common sight.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) News*.

Some Exceptions.—The Washington official who says that Americans "do not function above the neck" has certainly never observed some of our girls chewing gum.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

Some Last Words.—BARBER—"Do you want a hair-cut?"

PATIENT—"No, I want them all cut."

BARBER—"Any particular way, sir?"

PATIENT—"Yes, off."—*Pitt Panther*.

A Long Sentence.—"Do you take this woman till death do you part?" demanded the parson.

"Don't I get any time off for good behavior?" retorted the groom cruelly.—*The American Legion Weekly*.

The Difference.—"There is one respect in which a live business man isn't like a tree."

"What is that?"

"If he remains rooted to the spot, he can't branch out."—*Baltimore American*.

Safety First.—That President-elect Harding, normal as he may be, is an extremely cautious man is, it seems to us, indicated beyond all doubt by snap-shots of him at Point Pleasant, showing that he wears both belt and suspenders.—*New York Globe*.

Indications of Trouble.—JOHNNY—"Did Moses have dyspepsia like what you've got?"

DAD—"How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?"

JOHNNY—"Well, our Sunday-school teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets."—*London Mail*.

From Rags to Rags.—"Mr. Baker will now oblige with a recitation entitled 'Ragtime.'"

Rags make paper.

Paper makes money.

Money makes banks.

Banks make loans.

Loans make poverty.

Poverty makes rags. — *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Gentle Reminder.—"The storm burst upon us so suddenly we had no warning of its approach," related the tornado victim. "In an instant the house was demolished and scattered to the four winds. How I escaped being torn to pieces I do not know. . . ."

"Good Lord!" ejaculated little Mr. Meek. "That reminds me. I almost forgot to do an errand for my wife."—*The American Legion Weekly*.

Easy.—"What is capital?"

"The money the other fellow has."—*Simplicissimus (Munich)*.

Giving the Effect.—A real light is rarely hidden under the proverbial bushel, but some men keep a bushel to create the belief that it conceals a light.—*Albany Journal*.

Versatile Cow.—"Want ad" in the *Wichita Falls Times*: "For Sale—A full-blooded cow, giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens, and several stoves."—*Horton Headlight Commercial*.

The Philanthropist.—CUSTOMER—"Why, you've put your prices up again!"

FISHMONGER—"Well, mum, I ask yer, 'ow else are we to fight the profiteer at 'is own game?"—*Punch (London)*.

Not Yet Proved.—"Where did you get that cigar?"

"Somebody gave it to me."

"A friend?"

"I don't know yet."—*The American Legion Weekly*.

Reassuring.—NERVOUS TOURIST—"What if the bridge should break and the train fall into the river?"

CONDUCTOR—"Don't worry, sir. This road won't miss it. It has a lot of trains."—*Erie Railroad Magazine*.

Success.—YOUNG HUSBAND—"Well, Ethel, I've just succeeded in persuading Uncle George to lend me a thousand pounds to start that business."

ETHEL—"Oh, Jack, I always knew you'd make good!"—*The Passing Show (London)*.

A Tragedy—for Her.—"Why so melancholy, old man?"

"Miss Brown rejected me last night."

"Well, brace up; there are others."

"Yes, of course, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Good Eye.—"You're no judge of beauty."

"Think not?"

"No; this is not the most beautiful infant in the baby show."

"My eye for beauty is all right. Have you seen the baby's mother?"

"No."

"Take a look at her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Distinguished Visitation.—Not long ago a little Indianapolis girl had the whooping-cough and greatly enjoyed the distinction given the house by the sign "Whooping-Cough Within," so much so, indeed, that she wept when it was taken down. A week or two later her father, confined to the house by a sudden and painful attack of the gout, noticed that the passers-by were manifesting an unusual interest in the front porch. Hobbling out on his crutches, he discovered, tied to the railing, a huge brown cardboard placard, plainly of his daughter's manufacture, with the inscription in black, sprawling letters, "Gott Within." And he wasn't German, either.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice
will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. W. L.," Spokane, Wash.—"Please tell me the meaning of the word *Strongylia*."

The *Strongylia* form a suborder of chilognaths having biting jaws and the aperture of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body.

"C. V.," Minot, N. D.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *invalided*."

The word *invalided* is correctly pronounced *in'va-lid-ed*—*i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*; or *in'va-lid-ed*—first *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, second *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *get*.

"R. A. S.," Greensboro, N. C.—"If men bearing no relation to one another marry sisters, do they become brothers-in-law legally and in the common acceptance of the term?"

They are not related to each other, but each is brother-in-law to the sister of his wife.

"A. T. C.," Olalla, Wash.—"The Tragedy of Louis XI." was written by Jean François Casimir Delavigne.

"S. V. A.," New York, N. Y.—The correct phrase is "to the manner born." This phrase is often incorrectly written "to the manor born" from a faulty knowledge of its meaning, which is, "familiar with something from birth, or born to the use or manner of the thing or subject referred to."

"I. C.," Greensboro, N. C.—"Recently I heard a teacher say that on account of general usage the expression 'It is *me*' is beginning to be looked upon as not incorrect. Is there any authority for this statement?"

The controversy as to the propriety of using "It is *me*" instead of "It is *I*" is several centuries old. It arose from the fact that from the earliest times there was in use in the languages of Europe two sounds that served to indicate the person speaking. In English they appear as "I" and "me," the older form of "I" being "Ic." In the vernacular of England both forms of the phrase are used, but "It is *me*" finds greater favor if one may take literature as indicating prevalence. Notwithstanding this fact, the grammarians have arrayed themselves against it. Considered etymologically, the correct form is "It am *I*," and this is the way in which the phrase was used by Chaucer in "The Knightes Tale" (lines 1463 and 1738)—

"Who coude rime in English properly
His martirdom? forsooth it am not *I*."

"I am thy mortal fo, and it am *I*
That loveth so hoote Emelie the bright,
That I wold dien present in hire sight."

According to the grammarians one must always say "It is *I*," never "It is *me*." And they insist that the same course be followed with every personal pronoun following the verb *to be* and in apposition with its subject. The same form of error is constantly made in such phrases as "She is better looking than *me*," in which, if the elliptical verb were supplied, the correct construction would readily be seen to be "She is better looking than *I* (am)."

"M. A.," Swampscott, Mass.—"Is the expression 'There is nothing doing' grammatically correct?"

It is a colloquialism current in commercial circles, where persons are more sententious than polite.

"P. S.," Early, Iowa.—"What battle was called the *Tearless Battle*?"

The *Tearless Battle* was fought 368 B.C., when a force of Arcadians and Argives endeavored to cut off a Spartan army, under Archidamus III., in a narrow defile in Laconia. They were repulsed with heavy loss, and not a single Spartan was killed, whence the engagement came to be called the *Tearless Battle*.

"R. A. F.," Mercer, Pa.—One enjoys a fortune; delights in a friendship; enjoys a visit; delights in associating with a friend, but nowadays "enjoys a friend" is not acceptable English even though it was used by Milton in "Paradise Lost" (bk. ix, line 1032), and Shakespeare in "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act ii, sc. 2).

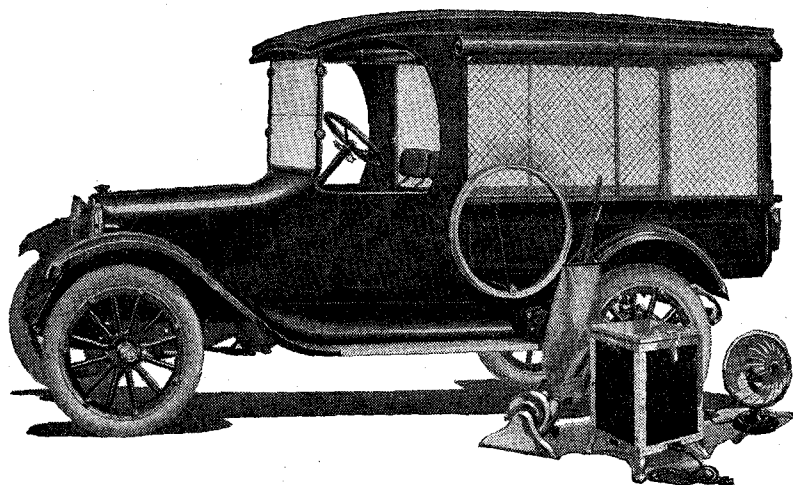
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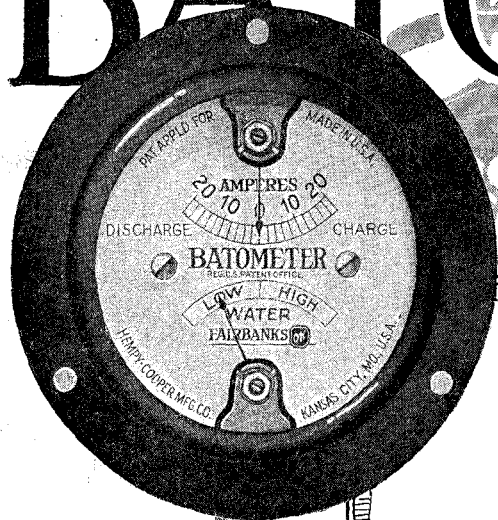
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